FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 FEBRUARY 1984

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraq used six surface-to-surface missiles to bombard the Iranian cities of Masjed Soleyman, Behbehan, and Andimeshk early on 14 February, killing 30 civilians and wounding 65 others, Tehran radio announced. The attack followed a warning by a military spokesman, broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses Radio, that, in order to deter the "treacherous Iranian regime" and in retaliation for shelling of Iraqi cities, Iraq would "vehemently strike" selected targets "deep inside Iranian territory."

In a related development, the commander of the Iraqi naval force and coastal defense emphasized that "definite destruction" will be the fate of any ships which try to enter Bandar-e Khomeyni and Bushehr, INA reported.

Meanwhile, Iranian artillery pounded the cities of Basra, Khanaqin, and Mandali for the second consecutive day, IRNA said. The Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique for 13 February, broadcast by Baghdad radio, reported 14 people killed and 36 wounded in Basra, 6 killed and 16 wounded in Khanaqin, and 2 killed in Mandali as a result of the shelling.

A communique of the VII Jerusalem Corps Headquarters, carried by Tehran radio on 13 February, announced a successful advance by Iranian forces 20 km into Iraqi territory southwest of Marivan, the capture of a number of important heights, and the liberation of 115 square km of Iraqi territory. Iranian forces are now "overlooking" the As-Sulaymaniyah-Baghdad highway and Darband-i Khan lake, the communique added.

Lebanon

Lebanese Air Force planes raided hostile targets in the Ash-Shuf Mountains southeast of Beirut to support Army positions in the area which were subjected to repeated attacks by some 3,000 "gunmen" early on 14 February, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. A Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) military official, in a statement broadcast by the PSP's clandestine Voice of the Mountain Radio, confirmed that "fierce battles" were raging in the hills and asserted that PSP forces were advancing near 'Bayh, a village 5 miles east of Ad-Damur. According to the PSP radio, the battle started late the previous evening when PSP forces repulsed an Army-Phalangist attempt to cut the supply road from the Ash-Shuf to West Beirut.

Meanwhile, in a French radio interview reported by AFP, PSP leader Walid Junblatt rejected President Amin al-Jumayyil's latest peace proposals and repeated his call for Al-Jumayyil's resignation, though he said he does not want to turn the resignation issue into a "personal" matter.

In another development, the Lebanese Forces Command Council issued a statement calling on Lebanon to abide by its May 1983 agreement with Israel, "considering it an important step toward liberating all Lebanon from all foreign forces." The Phalangist statement, which was broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, added that "within the context of reappraising its strategy" the Command Council has decided to withdraw its forces from barracks south of the Al-Awwali River. Any change in the Lebanese political balance should affect the balance among the Muslim factions rather than that between Christians and Muslims.

Both Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri and Lebanese Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid denied "rumors" of the eviction of Christians from West Beirut in statements reported by Voice of th Mountain. The chief mufti also issued a joint statement with the deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Council calling for abidance by the cease-fire in Beirut prior to reopening all the crossing points between the western and eastern sectors, Beirut radio noted. The Voice of the Mountain said the crossing points into "nationalist" Beirut will be regulated to prevent Phalangist sabotage attempts. Meanwhile, a spokesman cited by AFP said the Army has no intention of recapturing West Beirut because it would cause a "bloodbath."

Inter-Arab Affairs

Washington Meetings — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak met with Jordan's King Husayn in Washington on 12 February, Cairo and Amman radios reported. The latter radio also reported the king's White House reception by President Reagan. Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, in a statement to MENA, said Mubarak and Husayn will both meet the President on 14 February to discuss issues of mutual concern including the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Cairo, the U.S. attitude toward the PLO, and the Egyptian-French plan for peace in the Middle East. Egypt has prepared a working paper on the Lebanese situation and the Middle East crisis which it will present during the meeting, MENA stated citing *AL-AHRAM*.

Syrian Contacts — President Hafiz al-Asad discussed the Lebanese crisis with Libyan Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud during a 13 February meeting in Damascus, according to Damascus radio. Earlier, after concluding his visit to Syria, PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said his talks with Al-Asad would strengthen the "militant" alliance between Syria and the PDRY, and he reaffirmed his support for Syria and the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO, the radio reported.

GCC Chiefs of Staff — The fourth meeting of the chiefs of staff of the GCC states began in Qatar on 13 February, Doha radio announced.

Iraq

Kurdish guerrillas kidnapped two European technicians working in Mosul on 4 February but will release them if the Iraqi Government releases 60 Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) prisoners, repatriates 8,000 Kurds deported to southern Iraq, and ends summary executions of Kurds, a KDP spokesman told AFP in Geneva.

Pakistan

Pakistan's acquisition of nuclear energy is solely for peaceful purposes, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq told newsmen in remarks reported by Karachi radio.

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Iraqi Vice President, 'Arafat Meet in Moscow

JN140923 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb (INA) — Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf received at his place of residence here last night PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The two sides reviewed the situation in the Arab arena, particularly the Palestinian question, during the meeting. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] and 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Exectuve Committee members, attended. The two Arab officials are here to participate in late Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov's funeral later today.

'Arafat Addresses Students Union in Algiers

JN131733 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has asserted that the PLO is clinging to its independent national decisionmaking, considering it as the sole course leading to the liberation of Palestine. He added that only free men and not slaves are fighting for the sake of the Palestinian revolution. Therefore, our people have been fighting in this jungle against the beasts that want to swallow our independent national decisionmaking. This came in Abu 'Ammar's speech in the opening session of the ninth conference of the Palestinian students union in Algiers which began meetings there yesterday.

PLO's Ad-Dajani on Inter-Arab Relations

JN131059 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0615 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 13 Feb (MENA) — In a statement to the weekly *MAYO* issued today, Ahmad Sudqi ad-Dajani, member of the PLO Executive Committee, has praised Egypt's Arab policy that has been designed and strongly followed by President Husni Mubarak. Ad-Dajani stressed that any Arab or foreign observer must surely see the great positive effects of this policy, which has had a part in solidfying steadfastness in Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories.

On Egyptian-Palestinian relations, Ad-Dajani stressed the strength of these relations, the spirit prevailing in them, and the values governing them. He said that relations between Egypt and the PLO have always existed, although they were unofficial because of the circumstances that prevailed at the 1978 Baghdad Arab Summit. Ad-Dajani expressed the Palestinians' hope that Egyptian-Palestinian relations would become official in the near future. He said that the PNC has placed relations on this road, and that he thought the next few days would witness more cohesion in these relations in a way that will serve the cause of Arab reconciliation as a whole.

In his statement to the weekly *MAYO*, Ad-Dajani explained that the Palestine cause today is at a point where the Arab-Israeli conflict is escalating following signs of an awakening in the Arab homeland. He asserted that this is represented by the escalation of Palestinian resistance following the 1967 setback and was clearly demonstrated in the 1973 Ramadan war, after which the Israelis withdrew from occupied Arab land for the first time and Israeli existence entered a phase of contraction.

The Palestinian official explained that Palestinian action is characterized by specifying a minimum of Palestinian consensus required for settlement. [sentence as received] He said that it is very important to stand by the limits specified by the PNC resolutions, the most recent of which was the resolution passed in Algeria that considered the Fes Summit resolutions on this subject as the minimum required. These resolutions are clear and a close approximation of the previous Palestinian councils' resolutions on liberating Arab lands occupied in 1967 and on the Palestinian people practicing their right to existence, to self-determination, and to establish an independent state.

Answering a question on the minimum requirement for Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue, Ad-Dajani said: The minimum requirement is a strong relationship based on complete frankness, a relationship that embodies the meaning of unity and ties and thus joins them in a cohesive Arab framework. He added that the PNC has proposed the slogan of confederation, while indicating that extensive discussions must be undertaken in order to realize this slogan.

Palestinian Dissident Meets With Khalid Junblatt

NC112031 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Phalangist military radio]

[Text] A security source reports that Palestinian dissident Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] met in Beirut with Marwan Hamadah, Khalid Junblatt, and some Amal officials, that he toured the Palestinian centers that have been reopened, and inspected some Palestinian camps.

Fatah Envoy Receives $28.5 Million From Saudi Arabia

LD132325 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Rafiq an-Natshah, member of the Fatah Central Committee and its representative in the Kingdom, said that yesterday the Kingdom gave the PLO a check for $28.5 million, this being its share of the committment it undertook at the Arab summit conference in Baghdad. He added that this implementation of the Kingdom's committment to the PLO falls within the framework of the Kingdom's continuous support for the Palestinian cause and for the Palestinian people.

An-Natshah praised the stance of the Kingdom — the king, government, and people — toward the Palestinian revolution. He thanked His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for the Kingdom's continuous support for the Palestinian cause and for his care for teh Palestinian people. He also lauded the stance of His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the viceroy, toward the Palestinian question.

Baghdad PLO Radio Reports Resistance Activities

An-Nabatiyah Attack

JN131737 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese resistance continues its operations against the Zionist occupation forces in southern Lebanon in all areas and despite the enemy's strict security precautions. A resistance group today attacked a Zionist military patrol in the city of An-Nabatiyah, using machine guns and hand grenades. As a result, all the patrol were either killed or wounded. Admitting the attack, a Zionist occupation forces' spokesman said that only four of his soliders were wounded and that they were immediately transferred to a hospital. He added that his forces cordoned off the area and detained several citizens for interrogation.

Attack Near Az-Zahrani

JN121730 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men yesterday attacked with automatic weapons and hand grenades a Zionist military position near Az-Zahrani River in southern Lebanon. The attack resulted in the destruction of the position and the killing or wounding of several Zionist invasion soldiers. A spokesman for the enemy army reported the attack, but he did not mention his losses. He simply said that his forces immediately surrounded the area and began a large-scale search for the attackers. Our resistance men returned safely to their bases.

Bus Attack in West Bank

JN111902 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Our valiant revolutionaries are continuing their daring operations against the occupation forces inside the occupied homeland, despite the enemy's various measures and oppressive security precautions. A group of our revolutionaries inside the occupied homeland used incendiary bombs to attack a Zionist Egged bus while it was transfering Zionist soldiers on the eastern Al-Mazra'ah road in the Ramallah district of the occupied West Bank. The attack destroyed a large part of the bus and wounded several Zionist soldiers.

An occupation forces spokesman admitted the attack, but refrained from disclosing his forces' losses. The spokesman added that his forces cordoned off the area immediately after the attack and launched a hopeless mopping up campaign. He said that his forces detained several Palestinian citizens in the area for interrogation.

Grenade Attack in Gaza

JN121733 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Our revolutionaries continue their operations inside the occupied homeland against Zionist occupation soldiers, patrols, and various installations. A group of our revolutionaries attacked with hand grenades and incendiary bombs a Zionist military patrol as it was passing through one of the streets of Gaza. Several of the enemy were hit in this attack. A spokesman for the occupation authorities reported this incident. As usual, he did not disclose his losses. He simply said that the Israeli forces blocked all roads leading to the scene of the operation and began a large-scale search for the attackers. Our revolutionaries returned safely to base.

Iraq Briefs Chedli Klibi on Conflict With Iran

JN131616 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Tunis, 13 Feb (INA) — Iraq has acquainted Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi with the hostile aims of the recent Iranian shelling of Iraqi towns. Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis, Iraq's permanent representative at the Arab League, met with the secretary general here today and explained to him the humanitarian motives of Iraq's recent warning to the Iranian civilians that they should keep away from the towns in which Iraq has decided to hit selected targets. He indicated that this decision came as a result of the Tehran regime's continued shelling of the Iraqi civilian targets and because the named Iranian towns have turned into strategic centers for the concentration of the Iranian regime's forces and Khomeyni guards as a prelude to embarking on a new Iranian offensive against Iraq.

The Iraqi envoy also briefed the Arab League secretary general on Iraq's diplomatic efforts to acquaint the world states and governments with the Iranian regime's inhuman practices and on Iraq's calls for exerting pressure on the Tehran rulers to stop attacking the Iraq civilian targets and to implement the UN Security Council Resolution No. 540, which Iraq had earlier welcomed. The two sides also discussed the steps which the Arab League General Secretariat can adopt to bolster Iraq's stand in the face of the Iranian aggression.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Chiefs of Staff Meeting Begins in Doha

GF131148 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Staff Colonel Shaykh Mubarak ibn 'Abd ar-Rahman Al Thani, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, opened this morning the fourth meeting of the chiefs of staff of the GCC states in the presence of the GCC chiefs of staff, the GCC secretary general, and members of the delegations participating in the meeting.

Staff Colonel Shaykh Mubarak ibn 'Abd ar-Rahman Al Thani delivered a speech in which he called on the chiefs of staff to take into consideration all the responsibilities of establishing a strong base for the coming generations, and a strong Arab Gulf. He hailed the previous meetings of the chiefs of staff and expressed hope that the decisions of this meeting will affirm that the GCC states are taking the correct path toward achieving the aspirations in the security of the common Gulf region. His excellency extended his regards to the GCC secretary general and his assistants, members of the general secretariat, the chairman of the military committee and his aides, and members of the committee for their efforts in preparing the agenda of this meeting.

GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah delivered a speech in which he expressed his regards to the State of Qatar, its amir, people, and government for the extreme care and arrangements taken for this meeting. He referred to the importance of the meetings of the chiefs of staff and affirmed that the GCC states share common convictions in a common destiny. He added that this principle has been decided by their majesties and their highnesses since the first session of the Supreme Council. He said that this principle imposes common responsibilities.

Qatari Chief of Staff on GCC Military Industry

GF121126 Doha QNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Doha, 12 Feb (QNA) — The chief of staff of the Qatari Armed Forces, Colonel Shaykh Mubarak ibn 'Abd ar-Rahman Al Thani, has said that consultations among GCC countries to discuss the bases for establishing a Gulf military industry have resumed, affirming that some GCC countries have actually entered the first phase of developing this industry.

In a statement to the Qatari newspaper *AR-RAYAH* and the Saudi newspaper *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, which were published today, he said that these industries among the GCC countries will be linked in a unified form, according to scientific and practical studies which were conducted in this regard.

BAHRAIN

Kuwait Informed of Security Investigation

GF121228 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 11 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] *AL-QABAS* has learned that the Bahraini security authorities have supplied Kuwait with a detailed report on the investigations recently held with the Bahraini detainee, 'Abdallah Muhammad Husayn, in whose possession arms and explosives were found.

KUWAIT

Amir's Adviser Leaves for Andropov Funeral

LD131220 Kuwait KUNA in English 1003 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 18 (KUNA) — His highness the amir Monday sent his adviser 'Abd ar-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi to Moscow to represent Kuwait at the funeral of Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, and to deliver the condolences of Kuwati's amir, government, and people to the leadership, government, and people of the Soviet Union on the death of their great leader.

Foreign Minister Al-Jabir Receives PLO's Qaddumi

LD111743 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1640 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Feb (KUNA) — This afternoon, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir — deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and minister of information — received at his office the chairman of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, in the presence of the PLO bureau chief in Kuwait, 'Awni Batash.

In a statement to the press, Qaddumi said that discussion during the meeting focused on the implications of Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi's announcement on the indefinite postponment of the Arab summit that was scheduled to be held on 1 April in Saudi Arabia. He went on to say that current events in Lebanon and the U.S. military escalation against the Lebanese people and their national movement were discussed.

In reply to a question from KUNA on the forthcoming Jordanian-Palestinian talks — expected to be held in Amman around the middle of this month — and whether they are to carry on from where they left off or follow a new agenda, Qaddumi said that the talks will not be a resumption of the end of the previous talks, but will be within the framework of the need for carrying out Arab meetings like those carried out by Yasir 'Arafat and other Palestinian leaders to other Arab countries and with other Arab officials.

As to whether there was a Palestinian working paper or specific proposals that would be forwarded by the PLO to the Arab summit when it is held, the head of the Political Department said: Yes, when it is decided when the summit will be held; but there is a tale to every event.

He said the deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, Khalil al-Wazir, is in Amman because he is a member of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee to support our people's steadfastness in the occupied land. His presence here has no relation to any subjects or plans of which we are not aware.

Political, Economic Boycott of Egypt Continues

GF131226 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 12 Feb 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Kuwait is still committed to the political and economic boycott of Egypt, in line with the decision following the Baghdad summit, the deputy premier, foreign and information minister said yesterday.

Responding to a question from a National Assembly deputy, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said the boycott, "without prejudice to the interests of our brothers, the Egyptian people's, remained in force. He said the boycott decision was agreed upon by Arab foreign ministers at a meeting following the Baghdad summit, and only Oman, Sudan, and Somalia did not back the move.

AL WATAN, AS-SIYASSAH on U.S., Lebanon, Syria

LD111448 Kuwait KUNA in English 1024 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 11 (KUNA) — The Lebanese crisis was again in the limelight of Kuwaiti dailies Saturday:

AL WATAN said that the "will of the people" is stronger than American weapons and the United States has to face the same fate in every region." The paper's comment was in response to an American fighter in Vietnam when he heard of the U.S. Marines' withdrawal from Beirut and said, "This is the third blow we face after the Korean and Vietnamese wars." The paper said "Reagan did not forget to leave the ugly American imprints on the Lebanese mountains when the *New Jersey*'s artillery fire wiped out Lebanese villages and its people."

Meanwhile, the daily expressed surprise that a big power's fleet "would be directly involved in a battle in support of the Phalangists against the Arabs and Moslems." "The red line drawn by the U.S. everywhere is only an expression of its policy's failure to impose the Israeli solution on Lebanon or the Arab region," the paper stressed.

AS-SIYASSAH, on the other hand, blamed the Arabs for being responsible for the negative stand toward Arab problems, especially Lebanon, owing to attitudes of indifference. The paper said: "No doubt, Syria has an effective role in playing the Lebanese card, but the question is until when?"

The paper described the Arabs' reaction toward the failure or success of solving the Lebanese problem by saying: "If the Lebanese Government cancels the Lebanese-Israeli agreement without exacerbating the Lebanese situation, the Syrian role would have succeeded, but if the cancellation of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement results in international complications, such as Israel occupying Lebanon, then we will yell and weep for a land we could not hold."

"The Arab people will remain the victim of the ambitions of their rulers, and most of these ambitions are imposed on the rulers and are not their personal ones," the paper noted.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM Urges Syria To Support Iraq

LD111155 Kuwait KUNA in English 1101 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 11 (KUNA) — *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* made an attempt Saturday to bridge the Arab rifts and differences by calling on Syria to settle its differences with Iraq.

The daily said it does not understand the reason prompting Kuwait to be a rival of. "The hostile Iranian statements against the Arabs of the Gulf, particularly the threat to obstruct Gulf oil exports, should be an embarrassment to Syria," the paper said. The paper commented on the differences among the Arabs, by saying "neither Lebanon nor the Palestinians are satisfied, due to the dispersion of their powers between opposition groups who are adopted by Syria." However, the daily expressed hope that Syria will be able to change her attitude and suggested that Damascus should "convince the Iranian officials to stop the war, or threaten Iran that it will support Iraq."

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM called on Syria to take the initiative "of carrying its national responsibilities, because it is the closest country to the incidents of the region for confronting the dangers facing the Arabs."

ARAB TIMES Comments on 'Arab Attitude'

GF121202 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 11 Feb 84 p 8

["Opinion" column by Editor in Chief Ahmad al-Jarallah: "Sleep and Weep — The Arab Motto"]

[Text] The Arab world never awakens till it has lost property and land; then it starts weeping for something it could not hold.

Now, after the loss of the Palestinian card, only the Lebanese card and the Iraq-Iran war card remain to be played. No doubt, Syria has an effective role in playing the Lebanese card, but the question is: Until when?

If the Lebanese Government cancels the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, without exacerbating the Lebanese situation, the Syrian role will heve succeeded. We should then study this carefully. But if cancellation of the agreement results in international complications, such as Israel occupying Lebanon and running it like the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, then we will cry and weep for a land we could not hold.

In 1967, Israel offered complete withdrawal from occupied Arab lands if its demands were met. These demands were reasonable compared to Israel's present demands and conditions, and even compared to the Camp David accords. But in 1967, we acted as we do today. Some Arab regimes accepted, others rejected vociferously, and still others sat on the fence. Thus, Arab demands and rights were lost, and resulted in a war of attrition that wasted Arab lives, money and resources.

The Arab people will remain a victim of the ambitions of their rulers. Most of these ambitions are imposed on the rulers and are not their personal ones. It is claimed that foreign powers are

backing the Lebanese president, yet at the same time other foreign powers are backing the forces trying to overthrow him.

We agree with the Lebanese lady who came out of a hair-dressing salon while thousands of shells rained on the area. When asked why she had been to the hairdresser, she replied that she preferred to die looking beautiful.

PDRY

YSP Chairman Addresses Seminar on Revolution

GF111925 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today opened the meetings of the scientific seminar on the democratic national revolution at the Higher School of Scientific Socialism.

The opening session was attended by members of the Political Bureau and the YSP Central Committee, ministers, senior YSP officials, and representatives of communist and workers' parties in the socialist countries and liberation movements and progressive forces in several countries. At the beginning of the session, the conferees observed a 1-minute silence in memory of the martyrs of the glorious 14 October revolution, and the world revolution movement.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad delivered a speech in which he noted the seminar's importance, and said the seminar will discuss the experience of the revolution in the PDRY. He said that the seminar is of great importance as it is being held in the shadow of the progressive successes achieved in various aspects of the revolutionary process taking place in the PDRY under the YSP's leadership.

In his speech, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad reviewed the various stages of the 14 October revolution from the inception of the revolution in 1963 until the foundation of the YSP. He referred to the progressive changes in various fields in our country under the YSP's leadership. He said that these changes were coupled with a progressive foreign policy that strengthened the role of the Yemeni revolution in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaries, and developed its strategic alliances with the world's revolutionary forces, foremost among which is the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist camp, and the parties of the international working class.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed the determination to strengthen Arab-Soviet friendship. He noted the sorrow of the PDRY people and party at the death of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, the prominent Soviet leader, and lauded his struggle for socialism and world peace. He said: I have known him as a close friend of our Yemeni people and our Arab peoples.

In his speech, the brother secretary general referred to the importance of the struggle to achieve Yemeni unity within a democratic and progressive framework, for Yemeni unity is one of the greatest and noblest goals of the struggle of our Yemeni people and their contemporary revolutionary movement. He said that the cause of Yemeni unity is one of the current tasks that are linked to the requirements of defending the Yemeni revolution and confronting the intrigues and plots of the imperialist and reactionary forces. He reaffirmed that the YSP will continue its struggle to defend the national and social causes of our people and to achieve the revolution's strategic goals, foremost among which is to build a unified and prosperous democratic Yemen.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad said that the views that will be put forward and the discussions held at the seminar will assist in furthering the understanding of the glorious 14 October Revolution.

The seminar will hold its working sessions on 12 February.

YSP Chairman Receives COPWE's Mengistu Message

GF121410 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP Central Committee secretary, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received a written message from Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, COPWE chairman, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Ethiopian Armed Forces.

This came during his audience today with Brother Hussein Ismail Hussein, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Ethiopia in Aden. A number of issues of mutual interest were discussed during the meeting, including developing relations between both friendly countries and parties.

Deputy Chairman Receives PFLP Official

GF131830 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the YSP Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office this morning Brother Abu Nidal Musallami, member of the PFLP Political Bureau.

During the meeting, they discussed the struggle relations between the YSP and the PFLP and exchanged views on the development of the situation in the region, particularly in the Palestinian arena, the situation in Lebanon, and the imperialist-Zionist reactionary plots against the peoples of the region and the Arab national liberation movement.

Brother 'Ali 'Antar affirmed the PDRY's principled and firm stand in support of the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative. He also affirmed the importance of strengthening the unity of the Palestinian revolutionary forces as one of the major factors for their victory.

For his part, Brother Abu Nidal Musallami praised the PDRY's principled stand in support of the Palestinian revolution and affirmed its role in supporting and backing the Arab national liberation movement. He expressed his satisfaction over the progressive achievements and successes which have been accomplished in the PDRY in various fields.

The meeting was attended by Brother Abu al-'Izz, the PFLP representative in Aden.

QATAR

Amir Greets Iran's Khamenei on Anniversary

GF111342 Doha QNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Doha, 11 Feb (QNA) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of the State of Qatar, has sent a congratulatory cable to 'Ali Khamenei, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the anniversary of his country's national day.

His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, deputy amir and heir apparent, sent a similar congratulatory cable to the Iranian president.

SAUDI ARABIA

Commentary Decries U.S. Bombing of Lebanon

LD112315 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] In the Lebanese arena, events are rushing toward a dangerous escalation of the situation as a result of Israel joining U.S. attempts to enforce a military solution of the situation.

Fears that the current tension in the Lebanese arena might become a situation which is difficult to control are justified by the reality of the current events of escalating tension, especially by external elements trying to pressure the events to create a fait accompli which the Lebanese do not accept. At the forefront of these pressures are the Israeli air raids and the condensed bombing by the U.S. fleet of the positions of the Lebanese patriotic forces in the mountains, and the Syrian positions in east Lebanon. This bombing is being strongly criticized by members of the U.S. Congress, and some prominent U.S. political commentators consider it an attempt which has gone much further than what the U.S. Administration described as an effort to protect the U.S. nationals and the Multinational Force.

In light of this reality, the situation in Lebanon takes a dangerous path which the observers believe will lead Lebanon toward an unpredictable crisis. Opinions among the Multinational Force countries have differed concerning the way to handle the situation in Lebanon, although they agree on criticizing the U.S. stance. This was expressed clearly by France and Italy, the two countries who participate with the United States and Britain in the Multinational Force. France and Italy considered the U.S. action a unilateral one in which they were not consulted. This reflected a feeling of resentment as a result of what the observers consider an attempt to impose options which might not help in finding a way out, but might increase tension.

Here the need for self-control is urgent, in order to give the Lebanese the chance to find a formula to stop the Lebanese from bleeding.

Commentary on Efforts To Solve Lebanon Conflict

LD132222 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] Efforts now center on holding a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Kingdom, Syria and Lebanon in order to draft a compromise agreement to end the conflict in Lebanon. Amid circumstances fraught with caution vis-a-vis the fighting in Lebanon, efforts made by the Kingdom with its brothers in Syria and Lebanon, aimed at reaching an agreement suiting the wishes of the Lebanese themselves and at ending the bloody tragedy that is dividing Lebanon, and which has almost destroyed it, have been activated.

With the continuation of the Arab effort — represented by the efforts of the Kingdom, which enjoys the support of our brothers in Lebanon and Syria — are being accompanied by moves aimed at involving the United Nations with a peace- and security-keeping force in Beirut. Syria, Britain and Italy have joined France in calling for international participation in maintaining security in Beirut and creating an atmosphere of peace, a peace shattered by the fighting between the parties to the conflict.

It seems now that the road has been paved for the emergence of a united Lebanese attitude to the confrontation, but the indicators for cautious optimism reflect fears that the pressure by foreign elements on events in Lebanon could lead to an escalation of the conflict.

The Israeli enemy tops the list of elements of foreign pressure, as it is now convinced that the choices it wanted to impose by means of force on the Lebanese have failed. In this context, restraining Israeli pressure rests on the credibility of the American attitude to allowing Lebanon to complete its march for security and peace, a credability which was shaken by the U.S. fleet's bombardment of the positions of Lebanese nationalist forces and those of the Syrian forces in east Lebanon — a matter which has created very dangerous dimensions.

However, it seems that the United States has retreated from settling the situation in Lebanon militarily, perhaps because of the strong criticism by Congressmen, and its partners in the Multinational Force, and because of the complexity of the Lebanese crisis, which cannot be overcome by thinking that one party alone is the problem. Thus, very cautious optimism is on the horizon and there is an impression that those who are dealing with the crisis from outside the Arab context now understand its true dimensions.

AR-RIYAD on Mubarak, Husayn Visits to Washington

GF140612 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 14 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] The newspaper *AR-RIYAD* has talked about the peace which the Arabs seek, referring to the visit of the Jordanian monarch and the Egyptian president to Washington in order to meet with the U.S. President today.

Under the headline "The Arabs in Washington," the paper said: Washington will not find powers that have a more influential role with regard to peace in the region and dealing with Israel than Egypt and Jordan. But these two countries — which are important in the Arab community — do not look for peace that isolates them from this community inasmuch as they look for peace that will prevail in the entire region and that will force Israel to respect the principle of neighborhood, restore usurped rights, demolish the settlements, withdraw from Lebanon and abstain from using power against its residents.

In conclusion, the paper said that at the time Washington is welcoming President Mubarak and King Husayn, Washington is asked to prove its respect for friendships and to prove that just peace is a condition for its policy in the region instead of what we are used to — unlimited response to what Israel wants.

AL-JAZIRAH Views Kohl's Statements on Arms Sale

11 Feb Commentary

GF110908 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 11 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] On the statement by the FRG chancellor, the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* said: The Kingdom's need for advanced weapons to ensure a repellent and forceful defense does not necessarily mean that the Kingdom will bow to the will of those who will sell the weapons or will accept any conditions, even though they may only be formal ones, to acquire what it needs in weapons. As the source said yesterday in response to what was attributed to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the Kingdom will not be receiving these weapons as gifts but will be paying for them in millions of dollars.

AL-JAZIRAH continued: Many leaders of Eastern and Western countries play word games with Arab countries and practice diplomatic tricks in an attempt to assure the Arabs that they support them in their just causes while, in fact, they wholeheartedly support Israel and its goals and expansionist ambitions in the Arab territories. The leaders of Western countries as well as communist countries show false and indeed hypocritical support for the Arab countries in their conflict with Israel, while they throw all their weight behind Israel.

Concluding its editorial, *AL-JAZIRAH* said: Chancellor Kohl has to understand that the Kingdom has never accepted any condition by any country which it deals with, and it will never accept any condition from the FRG or any other country. He should also understand that it would have been more appropriate for him to announce his country's decision to sell weapons to the Kingdom without tying this sale to conditions which he knows in advance will be rejected in part and whole by the Kingdom. The Kingdom will not be the losing party in the end.

12 Feb Commentary

GF121620 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] About the contradictory statements from FRG officials on selling weapons to the Kingdom, the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* said that what the German news agency reported on Chancellor Kohl on the night of his departure from Jerusalem after concluding his visit to Israel, to the effect that his decision to sell FRG weapons to the Kingdom is based on the FRG's interest before anything else and based on FRG-Arab relations, today is contradicted by another one which not only threatens joint FRG-Saudi interests in particular, but FRG-Arab interests in general.

It is time Chancellor Kohl asked himself the following question so that he answers it before he makes such statements — which show his concern for Israel before his own country. The question is: Has the FRG ever taken the security of the Arab countries — including the Kingdom's — into consideration when selling FRG weapons to Israel?

Has the FRG made any arms deal with Israel in which the former dictates that its arms should not be used offensively or defensively against the security and peace of the Arab countries?

UAE

Cabinet Discusses Killing of Ambassador

GF131158 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Excerpt] During the meeting it held today under the chairmanship of Shaykh Hamadan ibn Muhammad, deputy prime minister, the cabinet discussed the criminal and sinful aggression which was the killing of Khalifah Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Mubarak, the UAE ambassador in Paris, last Wednesday.

The cabinet expressed its regret for and denunciation of this grievous incident and its condemnation of terrorist actions and treacherous methods. The cabinet stressed that such actions serve no one but the enemies of the Arab nation and result in taking the lives of the sincere and innocent among its children. The cabinet also expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by the deceased in serving the issues of his Arab nation and his dedication in performing his job and duties with sincerity.

Discussing this incident, the cabinet stressed that the methods of terrorism and treachery will not force the UAE to change its fixed and principled stands toward the fatal issue of the nation and in support of truth and justice. The cabinet also discussed

the necessary measures to protect the UAE's diplomatic missions and its members abroad, and to pursue the investigation proceedings in order to pursue the culprits who perpetrated the crime.

GCC Secretary General Arrives for Talks

GF121220 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 12 Feb (WAKH) — GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah arrived in Abu Dhabi today on a short visit to the UAE.

During this visit, the GCC secretary general will hold talks with a number of officials on the requirements of the next stage, in view of the escalation of terrorism against GCC citizens.

His visit comes after the heinous crime which the UAE ambassador in Paris was subjected to.

Further on Mubarak, Delegation U.S. Visit

Mubarak Meets Economic Group

JN131946 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has concluded his meeting with the U.S. Economic Group headed by Donald Reagan, U.S. secretary of the treasury. The meeting, which lasted 1 hour, was attended by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr Ashraf Ghurbal, Egyptian ambassador in Washington. It was attended on the U.S. side by Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. secretary of commerce; William Brock, the U.S. President's personal representative for trade affairs; and Peter McPherson, director of the U.S. AID program.

Following the meeting, Donald Regan told the radio team in Washington that viewpoints were exchanged with President Mubarak on the economic cooperation between Egypt and the United States. He added that it was agreed to hold further consultations on the topics upon which no agreement has yet been reached. He said the United States is ready to cooperate with Egypt to the best of its ability, and indicated that the two sides reached a joint formula for bilateral cooperation during the meeting.

In his statement to the radio team, Donald Regan said his country is working hard to support Egypt economically, contribute to solving its economic problems, and back the development plans that the Egyptian Government is implementing.

Regarding the flexibility demanded by Egypt vis-a-vis the ways of spending the U.S. aid to Egypt, Donald Regan said: The United States is extending $700 million of aid to Egypt this year, in addition to the appropriations on the importation of wheat and foodstuffs which Egypt needs. Thus, the total aid the Untied States will extend to Egypt this year amounts to approximately $1 billion. He added that the talks dealt with the loans, which have not been paid off, in order to turn a portion of them into grants. He said the U.S. Administration asked Congress to approve the appropriations it listed in its new budget after the soundness of the Egyptian economy, which is aimed at promoting the economic development, had been proven.

President Mubarak received Senator Charles Mathias this evening. He will meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at 2130 today to discuss the Middle East developments, particularly the current tense situation in Lebanon and relations between Egypt and the United States.

Meets Shultz, Weinberger 13 Feb

JN140737 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] President Husni Mubarak will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan today at the White House, where they will hold a round of talks in the Oval Office. Later, President Reagan will accompany President Husni Mubarak to the conference room where the U.S. and Egyptian delegations will be waiting.

President Reagan will host a luncheon banquet in honor of President Husni Mubarak. Jordan's King Husayn will also attend the banquet. Our radio team reports that President Mubarak will present to President Reagan the complete Egyptian concept for tackling the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon, as well as the concept on the importance of resuming the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue.

Last night, and until early this morning, President Husni Mubarak received U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. They discussed the Middle East situation, developments in the Lebanese crisis, the situation in the Lebanese arena, and the Iranian escalation at the Iraqi borders. Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary in the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; Dr Ashraf Ghurbal, Egypt's ambassador in Washington; and Nicholas Veliotes, U.S. ambassador in Cairo, attended the meeting.

The radio team in Washington says: [Begin recording] The Egyptian side to the Egyptian-U.S. talks has stressed that during his planned meeting today with U.S. President Reagan, President Husni Mubarak will touch on the developments in the Middle East situation and the dimensions of the dangers posed in the region by the June 1982 Israeli invasion of the Lebanese territories. Sources in the official Egyptian delegation pointed out that during his current visit to the United States President Mubarak is not carrying any new proposals or plans regarding the current situation in the Middle East. They said President Mubarak's meetings with President Reagan and the U.S. officials are basically aimed at consulting on the serious developments in the region. [end recording]

Hasan 'Ali's Washington Statement

JN140804 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, 14 Feb (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has announced that the within the next few hours the French Government will present a draft resolution to the UN Security Council dealing with the deteriorating Lebanese situation. The resolution calls for a cease-fire, the resumption of an international supervisory role, and the formation of a peace-keeping force with definite tasks in and around Beirut, and areas from which the Multinational Forces would withdraw.

On the current proposal that has been presented to the U.S. Congress regarding the transfer of the U.S. Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem — a proposal that will be discussed on 26 February, 'Ali said: During our talks with the U.S. side, we made it clear that the transfer of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem will destroy the peace efforts and U.S. credibility in its Middle East efforts.

In a statement today, Kamal Hasan 'Ali added: We have found serious and complete understanding from the U.S. Administration that the U.S. Embassy should not be transferred. He pointed out that it is the U.S. Administration's right to oppose any move to transfer the embassy even if Congress approves it. In his statement, 'Ali said that the Franco-Egyptian plan was one of the

topics of discussion during the Mubarak-Mitterrand talks and will also be discussed with the U.S. side. 'Ali also said the previous Franco-Egyptian plan concentrated on the Lebanese issue, adding that it should now concentrate on the Palestinian issue. This plan should be formulated in light of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. There should be mutual recognition with Israel of the right of self-determination [sentence as received]. This is because we are drawing up a formula that the Security Council will discuss and thus expose it to the U.S. and Soviet vetos. 'Ali said: We are currently searching for a way out — through UN Security Council resolutions — that will be acceptable to all parties concerned so as to stop the continuing deterioration in the Middle East. We are searching for a formula that will incorporate all of this.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the French-Egyptian draft resolution will not be presented now [words indistinct] the ammendments on it, but will be presented at a later date. He said the Egyptian stand toward the Palestinian question is clear and Egypt encourages negotiations between King Husayn and the Palestinians to reach a minimum level of understanding. He said Egypt places itself at their disposal so as to reconcile the viewpoints. He pointed out that there was something approximating an agreement between the two sides and was ready for signing. He said that some developments during the current stage necessitate that the two sides resume negotiations on what was agreed previously. 'Ali said this is taking place now and the important thing is that there is a Palestinian desire for resuming the dialogue which is considered a basic step toward pushing forward the efforts to settle the Palestinian question.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that during his meetings with the U.S. side and the U.S. leaders today [13 Feb] President Mubarak exchanged viewpoints regarding the Palestinian stand and explained the Egyptian point of view concerning the arrangement of the Palestinian house.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister added: During our talks, we touched on the importance of reconvening the PNC and the importance of Israel's response to the Palestinian leaderships' demands for permission for the 160 West Bank and Gaza members to participate in the PNC meeting, given that the PLO believes these members will adopt a moderate and peaceful course that will give a new push to the peace process.

'Ali pointed out that Egypt had contacted Israel and asked for permission for 160 Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza to attend the PNC meetings but Israel refused due to a lack of a clear Palestinian stand toward peace. He said: At present there are signs of this Palestinian course such as the PLO's stand at the Islamic summit and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Egypt — a visit which proved that there is a clear Palestinian stand toward peaceful action.

Regarding President Husni Mubarak's meeting with the U.S. secretary of state, 'Ali said the meeting dealt with the Lebanese situation and the possible efforts to calm that situation. He added that the U.S. secretary of state stressed that the U.S. Marines will withdraw within a month to the U.S. Fleet which will remain in Lebanon's territorial waters so that these forces can return to the Lebanese territories should it become necessary.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the meeting also touched on urging the various parties in Lebanon to form a national government incorporating all sects.

'Ali added that the meeting dealt with the Palestinian problem, the need for speeding up peace efforts, and urging the U.S. Administration to enter into some sort of dialogue with the Palestinian side.

Asked whether he has found any change in the U.S. position toward the Palestinians from the one adopted during President Mubarak's previous visit — particularly since there are signs of Palestinian moderation — 'Ali said: There is a kind of U.S. acceptance of some such idea.

On Egypt's return to the ICO, 'Ali said: This shows that the silent majority in the ICO has raised its voice and overcome the minority which used to impose its views. He said that during the [ICO] conference discussions, it was evident that Egypt did not renounce Arab and Islamic causes despite its adherence to the peace agreement and the framework for peace in the Middle East. He said Egypt's position on Islamic issues is clear and well known, adding that Egypt was the first to react to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

'Ali also said that Egypt's position toward Arab issues has been clear since the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, as is its position on the imposition of Israeli law on the Golan Heights. It took clear positions on Jerusalem, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and Israel's practices in the West Bank and Gaza. The Israeli-Egyptian treaty as well as the framework for peace in the Middle East have never restricted Egypt's service to pan-Arab causes. 'Ali said Egypt's peace efforts are commensurate with any resolutions that the Arab community may adopt to realize peace in the region.

'Ali said Egypt has had a prominent role in the efforts for a settlement in all international organizations. It also played a prominent role during the 1983 New Delhi [Nonaligned] conference. The issue was different during the 1979 Havana conference. He said Egypt continually strives to establish cooperation among all world states and peoples and to realize peace throughout the world.

'Ali said that during his talks with U.S. officials, President Mubarak had conveyed the wishes of certain African states with which he had become aquainted during his recent African tour. This tour, 'Ali added, has proved that Egypt can play an African role in supporting the OAU and end the African differences. He said that in talks with the U.S. side, emphasis was laid on the need to find a solution to the Namibian problem and on Egypt's view that such a solution should not be linked to Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

'Ali said President Mubarak met today [13 Feb] with Caspar Weinberger and reviewed with him military sales to Egypt and bilateral relations in this field. He said that Weinberger explained the U.S. Administration has asked Congress to consider the $1.175 billion grant to Egypt within the U.S. military assistance program.

On President Mubarak's talks with the U.S. Economic Group, 'Ali said the president emphasized bilateral relations and the need to gain maximum benefit from the U.S. grants to Egypt including military grants. He said the president also dealt with the means of improving bilateral cooperation in the economic field to maintain the momentum during the past 2 years of Egypt's 5-year plan. He said the only current challenge to Egypt is the development process and increase in production.

'Ali said that one of the technicalities discussed by the president was the need for increased U.S. investments in Egypt as that investment has not reached the expected level. He said the U.S. Administration actually asked Congress to grant Egypt certain facilities and display flexibility in dealing with U.S. aid. The Administration has asked Congress to reallocate $103 million by transferring them from projects that have not been implemented to those that could be presently implemented.

Concluding his statement, 'Ali expressed his belief that Congress will agree to the Administration's request. He said [passage indistinct].

Muhyi ad-Din on Mubarak's Washington Visit

JN131630 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 13 Feb (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din has stated that President Husni Mubarak's current visit to the United States is intended to back the Palestine question and accelerate the achievement of a solution to the present state of affairs in Lebanon.

This came today during the prime minister's meeting with journalists accompanying the FRG youth minister, who is now visiting Egypt. The prime minister asserted that the Palestine question represents the crux of the Middle East conflict, referring in this regard to the role which the European Community's member-states should play to bring about a just and durable solution to the Middle East crisis. He also praised the existing relations between Egypt and the FRG.

Officials Review Mubarak-Hassan Talks

'Ali on Constructive Talks

JN101249 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1055 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Rabat, 10 Feb (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that President Husni Mubarak's visit to Morocco provided an opportunity for constructive consultations on Arab, African, and Islamic issues. 'Ali added that the visit also provided an opportunity to reactivate Islamic moves, bilateral relations, and cooperation in solving certain African problems.

'Ali also said that Egyptian-Moroccan relations began when former Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta visited Egypt in 1982, even though the visit took place within the framework of inter-African relations. Relations between the two countries were reactivated during King Hasan's meeting with President Mubarak in New York last September. There also was my visit to Morocco last year. The two countries have signed bilateral agreements since then.

'Ali referred to the clear contradictions among the Arab states' positions after Egypt's ICO membership was restored. He said these contradictions are imposed by the Arab League Charter and laws. The principle of Arab consensus can impose the views of the minority over those of the majority, which is not a democratic logic for such institutions. He said there will be no Arab consensus if this principle is not changed because it is illogical for two or three states to impose their opinion on the rest of the Arab states. This would lead to further division and deterioration in the Arab position on the international level.

On the Moroccan monarch's proposal to amend the Arab League Charter, 'Ali said this proposal should be carefully prepared for presentation to the Arab summit, which also has been postponed because of the principle of consensus.

Asked whether he believes that Egypt's return to the ICO means Arab recognition of the peace agreements [with Israel], 'Ali said: Let us look objectively at this issue. Let us be free from sentiments [hasasiyah]. We, as Arab states, were concerned with reaching a unanimous decision at the Fes Summit based on the path of peaceful solution and settlement. Here we differ in methods. Some believe the Fes Summit lacked dynamism. Others may present the Reagan initiative, while others may want to present the Franco-Egyptian agreement, with certain amendments. Some people are of the opinion that agreeing on a framework for peace regarding the Palestinian people is better than the Reagan plan. Let us then push the peace and settlements efforts forward. Let us consider this issue. Egypt is currently attempting to do this through the current alternatives.

Presenting the Franco-Egyptian agreement at that time ... [ellipses and sentence as received] Answering a question on whether the issue of Egypt's agreement to the Fes Summit resolutions was discussed during the Mubarak-Hasan talks, 'Ali said that nothing regarding any Arab summit was discussed during these talks. However, Arab issues must have imposed themselves during the talks. As King Hassan himself said, this visit is truly a working visit of love in view of the strong relations binding the two leaders and countries.

Al-Baz on Egypt's Policies

GF101306 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1005 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Rabat, 10 Feb (WAKH) — Usamah al-Baz, political adviser to the Egyptian president, has described President Husni Mubarak's visit to Morocco as a renewal of the firm friendship that existed and continues to exist between the Moroccan monarch and the Egyptian president — a friendship that began in 1976 when President Mubarak mediated between Algeria and Morocco on the Sahara issue.

In a statement today to the WAKH correspondent in Rabat, Al-Baz said President Mubrak's visit to Morocco was scheduled, whereas his purported visits to Jordan and Iraq were mere press speculation which no side sought to deny.

With regard to the decision adopted by the Casablanca Islamic summit to readmit Egypt to the ICO, Al-Baz said: Discussion of this matter ended with the visit to Cairo of the committee established by the Islamic summit. Al-Baz denied that President Mubarak and King Hassan discussed the resumption of [diplomatic] relations between the two countries. He said: "This issue was not discussed at all, and will not be raised in the near future."

Dr al-Baz declined to give any official Egyptian explanation for the postponement of the Arab summit conference. He declared: "We are not members of the Arab League, and we cannot give any explanation, private or official."

Al-Baz denied that the Fes summit resolutions were discussed during the talks between President Mubarak and the Moroccan monarch, saying: Egypt did not touch on this issue, and Morocco did not ask for the inclusion of that topic in the agenda of the talks. The talks centered on bilateral relations and the discussions that began in New York in the summer of 1983 were continued.

Asked if recent developments in Lebanon obstruct progress toward a Middle East settlement and strengthen the stand of Arab hardliners, Al-Baz said: We have always warned of the importance of the time factor, and our warning has proved correct. I believe the developments will strengthen the position of Arab hardliners, but will also increase the isolation of the United States and Israel.

Asked if there is a Moroccan-Egyptian-Palestinian paper on the resumption of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, Al-Baz replied: There is no such paper, but we will give our support to any such dialogue.

Asked about the explosive situation in Chad and southern Sudan, Al-Baz noted that Egypt has continuously opposed all foreign intervention so that the local parties will not become the victim of such intervention. Al-Baz added: Egypt opposes the strategy of polarization followed by the two superpowers in both Africa and the Middle East.

Al-Baz continued: "President Mubarak sought to clarify this stand during his African tour, and also sought to reassure Egypt's allies, because Egypt believes its security and the security of its neighbors in Africa and the Middle East is indivisable."

Asked if Egypt is unhappy with certain Arab countries which opposed Egypt's readmission to the ICO at the Casablanca conference, Al-Baz declared: We understand their situation. Perhaps they are seeking to benefit from their situation. This does not make us unhappy with any Arab country. We appreciate their stands, whatever they may be. I do not believe there is a single Arab country that took such a stand. Al-Baz asked: Can we also be unhappy with Lebanon? I do not believe that there is any [Arab] country with which we are unhappy.

Coverage of Mubarak's 1-Day Visit to France

For MENA and French reportage on the 1-day working visit by President Husni Mubarak to France, including his meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand, see the France section of the 13 February Western Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

Ghali on U.S.-Israeli Alliance, Ties With USSR

PM101110 London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Feb 84 pp 18-19

[Unattributed interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: The conflict between the two superpowers continues. The United States has unexpectedly formed a military alliance with Israel. Regardless of the numerous statements made by Egyptian officials on this matter, to what extent does Egypt see this agreement as a necessity, bearing in mind that it has given Israel superiority in the region?

Answer: The agreement concluded between the United States and Israel was undoubtedly a shock to those desiring peace in the area. Israel is attempting to assert its authority in the region, and in so doing, to obstruct the peace which is everyone's hope. However, despite that agreement, the Israelis cannot fight a large-scale war in the area. They agree that the October war was their last war.

Question: But the U.S. arming of Israel gives it permanent superiority over the Arabs and continuously whets its appetite for military adventures.

Answer: In the urgent contacts we held with it, the United States explained to us that the agreement's sole purpose is to provide Israel with the security it wants. The United States also promised to supply Egypt with more than $1 billion's worth of arms to restore the balance between the two sides. This was clear in President Reagan's letter to President Mubarak. The gist of the letter was that the agreement with Israel does not undermine Arab-interests, the Egyptian-Israeli peace, or good U.S.-Israeli relations.

Question: But the havoc wrought by Israel in Lebanon indicates it is already exploiting the strategic agreement with the United States to serve its own objectives.

Answer: That is completely unrelated to the strategic agreement.

Question: The Iraqi-Iranian war has entered its 4th year with no new development other than the flourishing relations between Egypt and Iraq. Is there an end in sight to that war?

Answer: The Iraqi-Iranian war has undoubtedly lasted longer than necessary, but this state of affairs must not continue. I believe this year will see that war's conclusion — the early months of this year. Security and stability will then prevail in the area. The Kuwaiti incidents are an ominous sign and an abnormal extension of that war.

Question: Political analysts predict that world war III will break out and start in the Gulf area. Some even assert that the war will erupt this year.

Answer: World war III is not as likely as political analysts make it seem. I can categorically say that there will be no such war in 1984 or even in the year 2000. The Arab region will not be the starting point of world war III. There may be some serious developments, but they will never lead to a world war in my opnion.

Question: What about Egyptian-Soviet relations?

Answer: They are improving.

Question: Is what happened in Kuwait likely to occur in Egypt?

Answer: I don't believe it could happen in Egypt. I will now permit myself to quote President Mubarak's words: "We would handle such a situation with maximum force."

Question: When will the Egyptian ambassador return to Israel?

Answer: Since we recalled the Egyptian ambassador from Israel they have been trying, in every possible way, to persuade us to send him back. However, the ambassador will not return before the reasons which caused his withdrawal disappear, no matter how long it takes.

Question: Arab-Egyptian relations are improving, but behind the scenes. When do you expect those relations to return to normal?

Answer: Whenever they want.

Egypt-Libya Reportedly To Pull Back Border Forces

LD121229 Kuwait KUNA in English 1128 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Rabat, Feb 12 (KUNA) — Egypt and Libya have agreed to end military concentrations on their common borders, and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has already ordered the withdrawal of Egyptian forces stationed along its border with Libya, an Arab diplomatic source here Sunday said.

The source, whose name was not revealed, said the agreement between the two countries was reached when Mubarak and the Libyan leader Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi's envoy, Ahmad Qadhdhaf al-Dam held a meeting here during the recent visit by the Egyptian president to Morocco.

Egypt and Libya severed ties in 1977 following clashes between their forces on the borders.

The talks between the two sides, arranged by the Moroccan Government, dealt with the Middle East situation, the return of Egypt to the Arab fold, and bilateral relations, the source said. The source further indicated the Egyptian-Libyan talks culminated in an agreement to further continue bilateral contacts.

Mubarak pointed out the necessity of taking into consideration the security and safety of Sudan because of Egypt's moral commitment to this country. The Libyan envoy informed Mubarak that Libya does not object to the return of Egypt to the Arab fold provided it takes place on a clear basis.

Egypt was ostracized by the Arab countries, except Sudan, Oman, and Somalia, following its conclusion of a peace treaty with Israel in 1979, during the era of late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. Egypt has been readmitted to the Islamic Conference Organization following a resolution adopted by a majority of ICO members in a summit held in Casablanca, Morocco, early January. Libya, Syria, and South Yemen strongly opposed the resolution.

Joint Committee Praises Mubarak-Numayri Policy

JN140748 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] The Political Integration, National Security, and Foreign Relations Committee of the Nile Valley Parliament has issued a statement praising the wise policy of Presidents Mubarak and Numayri to safeguard the valley's security and stability. The committee expressed its complete confidence in our Armed Forces, praised the achievements toward integration of the two countries, and called for intensifying efforts to achieve integration in all fields to fulfill the hopes and aspirations of the two peoples of the Nile valley.

Reportage on FRG Youth Minister's Visit

Meets Prime Minister

JN121552 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 12 Feb (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din received in his office this afternoon Heiner Geissler, minister of youth, family, and health and deputy leader of the ruling party in the FRG.

In a statement following the meeting, the German minister reiterated his country's support for Egypt's policy vis-a-vis the Middle East crisis and its search for maintaining a comprehensive peace in the region. The German minister emphasized that his country considers the construction of Israeli settlements in the West Bank an obstacle on the road to a peaceful solution.

Regarding the FRG's viewpoint on a solution to the Middle East issue, Geissler stressed Bonn's support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the right of all the peoples in the region to live in peace without resorting to force in settling conflicts.

The minister indicated that he discussed with Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din the means of boosting bilateral relations in the fields of youth welfare. He expressed his country's readiness to finance the construction of an international hostel in Egypt to act as a symbol of Egyptian-German friendship. Dr 'Abd al-Ahad Jamal ad-Din, head of the Supreme Council of Youth and Sports, attended the meeting.

Makes Statement

JN131642 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Cairo, 13 Feb (MENA) — Heiner Geissler, FRG minister of youth, family, and health, has emphasized Europe's interest in a Middle East peace. He said that establishing peace in the region contributes to bolstering peace in all of Europe, whereas the eruption of war increases the danger of war in Europe.

In a statement to MENA, Geissler, who is currently visiting Cairo, called on the EC states to participate in finding a solution to the Middle East problem through close cooperation with the United States, Egypt, and the other Arab countries that are seeking peace.

Regarding his country's stand toward the Middle East issue, the German minister said this stand is based on the recognition of the right of all the region's states, including Israel, to existence, as well as on the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the relinquishment of the use of force, a policy requiring an agreement to solve the Middle East problem peacefully. Geissler stressed that Egypt is an extremely important partner in any solution to the Middle East issue because it is the Arab nation's cultural center and largest influential Arab state in solving the problem and maintaining peace in the region.

In his statement, the FRG minister talked about the Lebanese crisis and expressed his conviction that it is preferable and even essential to reach reconciliation through negotiations among all the conflicting parties in Lebanon. He emphasized the need to preserve the entity and existence of a strong Lebanese state and to maintain the interests of all parties [against] the attempts at foreign interventions.

Heiner Geissler regretted the continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi war describing it as a catastrophe for both sides. He urged an end to the war as soon as possible to avert more bloodshed, adding that Germany is eager to establish peace and stability in this sensitive part of the world in the interest of all sides.

Touching on relations between Egypt and Germany, the minister expressed his full satisfaction with their development whether in the field of foreign trade or economic and technical cooperation. He indicated that Egypt now receives the second largest amount of FRG economic aid.

In his statement, Geissler tackled the issue weapon sales to Saudi Arabia saying that no decision has yet been made on the sale of weapons to that country. However, he expressed his belief that such weapons may be dispatched.

Muhyi ad-Din Addresses FRG Newsmen

NC140720 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2310 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 13 Feb (MENA) — Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din declared that the deteriorating situation in Lebanon is one of the primary reasons behind President Husni Mubarak's visit to the United States. This came during his meeting today with the news team accompanying the FRG minister of youth, family, and health who is presently visiting Cairo. Muhyi ad-Din added that the withdrawal of the U.S. Marines, the 100 British soldiers participating in the Multinational Force, and the Italian contingent, has alerted us to the gravity of the Lebanese issue and to the fact that something must be done in this respect. This is, he said, one of the main issues that President Mubarak wants to discuss with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Muhyi ad-Din pointed out that the situation deteriorated in Lebanon during the past few weeks, during which a kind of civil war was taking place among various Lebanese groups. In addition, the central government, as represented by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, lost all authority over several areas in Lebanon.

Muhyi ad-Din said the talks President Husni Mubarak will have in Washington will naturally deal with the issue of the Palestinian people, their right to self-determination, and what can be done for their cause. In the same vein, Muhyi ad-Din commented on the visit made by Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat to Cairo and his talks with President Mubarak and the Egyptian Government, saying that as a matter of fact no objection had been raised against 'Arafat's policy because 'Arafat is basically moderate. Muhyi ad-Din pointed out that 'Arafat enjoys enough support within the PLO to enable him to go ahead with decisionmaking and his own policy regarding the resumption of talks with King Husayn of Jordan.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din emphasized to the members of the German news team of the importance of initiating a U.S.-Palestinian dialogue. He said: Egypt has asked for this dialogue for a long time. This is because we believe such negotiations will constitute a considerable contribution to the [improvement of] the situation, and will help in building a new road leading to the establishment of a comprehensive and real peace in the area.

In this respect, the prime minister noted the present peace initiatives; that is, the initiative of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the resolutions that were passed at the Fes Arab Summit Conference, and the Egyptian-French draft resolution presented to the Security Council.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din elucidated to the German news team the sufferings of the West Bank residents over their unknown future. He said this endangers these residents' lives and dwellings, while Israeli settlements are increasing daily.

Ghali Explains Egypt's Policy to Danish Newsmen

JN131635 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 13 Feb (MENA) — During his meeting today with the press delegation accompanying the Danish foreign minister, who is currently visiting Cairo, Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, explained Egypt's foreign policy aims and stands toward the various international issues.

Regarding the situation in Lebanon, Dr Butrus Ghali stressed the importance of preserving Lebanon's independence, withdrawing the foreign forces, particularly the Israeli forces, from it, and restoring Lebanese sovereignty. Butrus Ghali reaffirmed

that the Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East problem, adding that the Palestinian people'sright to self-determination is the key to any solution of the issue. Dr Ghali indicated Egypt's commitment to the nonaligned policy and its eagerness to support the Nonaligned Movement and keep it from any attempts at polarization.

The minister of state for foreign affairs also pointed out Egypt's concern and efforts to solve the African problems and support the PLO. In his replies to the press delegation's questions, Dr Butrus Ghali explained the aims and dimensions of President Husni Mubarak's current tour and talks with the leaders of the various countries he visited.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Halting Attacks
JN141311 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated the following:

Mas'ud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedin-Khalq organization and chairman of the Iranian resistance council, has appealed to the Iraqi leadership to stop the bombing of the areas mentioned in two Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communiques on 2 and 4 February 1984. This came in a letter Rajavi sent to Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, through diplomatic channels. In his letter, Rajavi referred to the joint press statement which was issued on 9 January 1983 following a meeting between him and Tariq 'Aziz.

In his letter, Rajavi condemned Khomeyni's policy that calls for war and oppression and that has led and continues to lead to tragic results. He regretted the failure to safeguard the safety of civilians from both sides.

Tariq 'Aziz answered Rajavi's letter and asserted that since the beginning of the war, Iraqi cities, villages, and industrial establishments have been victim to the continuous attacks of the Khomeyniite regime. During this shelling Iraq suffered losses among Iraqi women, children and old men. Iraq repeatedly warned the Khomeyniite regime against the consequences of bombing Iraqi cities and villages and called for reaching a special agreement to avoid shelling cities, villages, and civilian targets. Iraqi agreed to Security Council Resolution No 540 of 31 October 1983. However, the Khomeyniite regime refused to sign such an agreement and rejected the abovementioned UN Security Council resolution and insisted on continuing its attacks on our cities, villages and civilian establishments.

After each of these Iranian attacks, the Iraqi leadership, would reiterate its warning and execise self-restraint for a long time before retaliating against the attacks of this criminal regime. Our last warning came on 2 and 4 February as a result of repeated attacks which resulted in the death of many children, women, and civilians as well as harm to our economic resources. We were careful to give the Iranian citizens enough time to move away from the targets which we had announced we would bomb. However, the Khomeyniite regime's authorities used force to prevent the citizens from leaving these areas. Therefore, the Iranian authorities are fully responsible for any harm done to Iranian citizens.

In his letter, Tariq 'Aziz said that Iraq appreciates Mr Rajavi's concern about Iranian civilians and that Iraqi feelings toward the victims of the shelling are similar to the feelings of the victims themselves. Iraq is careful to affirm to the Iranian people and their leaderships, that it believes in peace and good neighborliness, its sincere desire to reach just, honorable peaceful solutions to the conflict and to strengthen the relations of good neighborliness with Iran.

Despite the fact that Iraq does not go back on its announced decisions, and despite the immense losses sustained by our cities of Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali, Zurbatiyah, Sayyid Sadiq, and Chandri due to the Khomeyniite regime's barbaric shelling on 12 February 1984 and after, and the great number of children, women, and civilians who were killed, as well as the immense material losses sustained during this shelling, Rajavi's appeal has been of concern to President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi leadership.

In his reply 'Aziz said that Iraq can easily stop its bombing because this is commensurate with Iraq's firm policy and with the Iraqi people's sentiments. Iraq will be ready to stop its operations against the Iranian targets if the Khomeyniite regime stops its escalation and the harming our cities, villages, and our civilian establishments. Nevertheless, in appreciation of the feelings of Mr Rajavi, and as a gesture of goodwill on our part, it has been decided to halt this bombing for 7 days effective 1500 hours, Tuesday, 14 February 1984. We will resume our bombing of the assigned targets if the Khomeyniite regime continues its shelling of our cities.

Thus, we have fulfilled our humanitarian promises and our responses to the appeals of our friends.

Communique No 1,371: Abadan Shelled 13 February
JN131808 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Communique No 1,371 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 February 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Verily from those who transgress we shall exact due retribution. [Koranic verse]

As heroes who carry in their conscience the trust of defending Iraq's honor, principles, and noble values, the sons of our great people and our valiant Armed Forces continue their heroic and courageous confrontation of the aggression by the criminal Khomeyniite clique and its suspect collaborators. The results are as follows:

1. The treacherous Iranian enemy this morning resumed shelling Basra, Khanaqin, Tawilah in the Halabjah area, Khurmal, and Zurbatiyah with heavy artillery. The barbaric enemy shelling caused many losses in life among the sons of our steadfast people, including children, old people, and women, as well as material losses in civilian installations and properties. The losses are as follows: Basra, 14 martyrs, 36 wounded, 7 houses demolished, 8 cars and several civilian installations and properties damaged; Khanaqin, 6 martyrs, 16 wounded, 6 houses demolished, several orchards and civilian installations damaged; Tawilah, 15 houses and 1 school damaged; Khurmal, 3 houses demolished, 1 mosque damaged; Mandali, 2 martyrs, 2 houses demolished, and several civilian installations and properties damaged; Zurbatiyah, several civilain installations and properties damaged.

In response to the shelling of Basra, our forces immediately and fiercely replied to the enemy's artillery and silenced it. Specific targets in Abadan and other areas in the sector of operations of the III Army Corps were also shelled.

In reply to the shelling of Khanaqin, Mandali, Tawilah, Khurmal, and Zurbatiyah, our forces replied to the enemy's artillery and silenced it. In accordance with the military spokesman's statement this morning the Iraqi forces will reply to the treacherous shelling by the Iranian enemy of our peaceful cities; to its foolhardy and barbaric practices, and deter it from pursuing its shelling of our cities and civilian installations by strongly striking selected targets deep inside Iranian territory.

Let the criminal rulers in Iran know that we will strike the targets which we had previously set as targets for our Armed Forces as well as other targets at the suitable time time as long as they daily continue to reaffirm the extent of their rancor, crimes, and their failure to feel responsible toward their people.

2. Our forward units pounded all the enemy positions, troop concentrations, and weapon emplacements opposite our positions east of Basra, inflicting losses in personnel and equipment. The enemy also sustained three killed, several others wounded, and one vehicle carrying a 106-mm gun, one infantry position, and two hardware stockpiles destroyed.

3. Our forward units opened fire from various weapons on an enemy patrol which tried to approach our forward positions in the northern sector of the battlefield and forced it to flee after inflicting losses on its personnel. One enemy hardware stockpile was also destroyd.

4. One infantry postion was destroyed and its occupants were killed in the central sector of the battlefield.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 February 1984

Cities Shelled; Iraq Retaliates 14 February

JN140952 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0905 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. But they wronged themselves therein. At length We made them as a tale that is told, and We dispersed them all in scattered fragments. [Koranic verse]

A military spokesman has stated the following:

Despite our repeated warnings, the Iranian regime yesterday and this morning continued to shell the cities of Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali, Khurmal, Zurbatiyah, and Tuwaylah. The shelling resulted in many human sacrifices and loss of property. The details are as follows:

Basra: Fourteen martyrs, 52 injured and 10 houses destroyed. A number of civilian establishments and 10 civilian cars damaged.

Khanaqin: Six martyrs, 16 injured, and 6 houses destroyed. A number of parks and civilian establishments damaged.

Mandali: Two martyrs, two injured, and three houses destroyed; and two civilian cars and other properties damaged.

Tuwaylah: damage to 15 houses and one school.

Khurmal: Three houses destroyed and the city's mosque damaged.

Zurbatiyah: Damage to a number of civilian establishments and property.

In retaliation for the criminal, barbaric Iranian regime's continuous shelling of our peaceful cities, and with God's help, selected targets in the following Iranian cities were shelled by rockets and were bombarded by our capable Air Force after midnight and this morning:

Masjed Soleyman, Behbehan, Andimeshk, Gilan-e Gharb, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, and Ilam. Victory is from God. [Dated] 14 February 1984

Commander Warns Iran Against New Offensive

JN131954 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The III Army Corps commander has emphasized that the Al-Qadisiyah forces are fully prepared to fight the criminal Iranian regime's forces if these forces try to launch a new attack on the corps' sector. In an interview with the televised "Military Magazine," screened this evening, he said that the enemy forces will face men armed with sophisticated weapons and military equipment and fighting with masterly modern techniques and plans. He added that the land of Iraq will turn into a fire under the feet of the invaders if they try to desecrate it, and that his forces will harvest the forces of aggression in a manner unprecedented in the battles waged east of Basra and the other sectors of the confrontation lines.

He indicated that the corps' officers and soldiers enjoy high spirits, as they have since the beginning of the war. These officers and soldiers, he added, will remain faithful to the pledge, promising the best results, demonstrating deeds before words, and fulfilling the aspirations of their people, homeland, and great leader President Saddam Husayn.

The III Army Corps commander stressed in the interview that our units' defenses are extremely strong and that the enemy forces will be destroyed without getting a foothold on our sacred land. He indicated that the rancorous Iranian regime's escalation of its heavy artillery shelling of the city of Basra and its villages is a new proof on its inability to achieve a military gain over our brave forces, which crushed all of its desperate attacks by which it tried its hard luck.

He said: Our valiant forces, which dealt deterrent blows at selected targets deep inside the criminal enemy territory, will deal more destructive and more violent blows at these targets until the clique of criminals stops shelling our border towns and civilian establishments.

Navy Commander Warns Ships in Iranian Ports

JN132010 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Feb (INA) — The commander of the naval force and coastal defense has emphasized that definite destruction will be the fate of any ship which tries to enter the Iranian ports of Bandar-e Khomeyni and Bushehr. In an interview with Baghdad television tonight, the naval force commander said that companies owning ships should take this warning into consideration. He stressed that the Iraqi naval force is determined to destroy all the ships which try to enter the abovementioned ports.

Baghdad Azeri Warns Against New Attacks by Iran

GF131540 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, international press organs are publishing various articles about the situation in Iran every day. These articles are based on reports from within Iran and analyze the economic, political, cultural, and military fields in that country. Thus it has been possible to expose the tragic situation created in Iran by the current rulers in Tehran. In its latest edition, *DER SPIEGEL*, which is published in the FRG, said the following: g: About 2 million people have become the victims of the war the Khomeyni regime imposed on Iraq. The Iranian authorities are insisting on a continuation of the war with a view to forcing Iraq to be controlled by the Persian empire. However, it is Iran that has suffered great losses in terms of life and material during the war. This is a disaster brought upon Iran by the war. The same magazine tells the following with regard to the progress of this bloody war: the rulers in Tehran are making new preparations for attacking Iraq. However, the Iraqi Army will use modern military technics and arms, which it has not used to date, in the event of such an eventuality. Dear listeners, the illiterate Iranian rulers must understand well that each and every attack against Iraq will bring greater losses upon Iran.

Afghans in Iran Reportedly Sent to Warfront

JN111622 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1510 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Kabul, 11 Feb (INA) — A number of Afghans who had been in Iran have said that they were sent to the warfront to fight the Iraqis. During a Kabul television interview, one of these men said that the Iranians used to send Afghans to detonate some of the mines in the minefields at the front, and that they sent Iranian children and old men to detonate other mines so that the Iranian Army and Khomeyni guards could advance. This person said that he was the only survivor of an Afghan group that perished in the minefields. In another television interview, a number of Afghans said that the Iranian regime sold the birth certificates of Iranians who had been killed in combat to Afghans residing in Iran.

Ramadan Makes Statement, Leaves for Italy, SFRY

JN131218 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0835 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Feb (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, left Baghdad this morning on a visit to Italy and Yugoslavia in response to two official invitations. Ramadan said that his visits to these two friendly countries are within the joint search for the prospects of cooperation between Iraq and these two countries. Ramadan also said that he would discuss with Italian and Yugoslav officials cooperation in the economic field and the increase in the volume of trade, taking into consideration the current circumstances. He said that his visit will also include talks on expanding the tasks of Italian and Yugoslav companies in imnplementing new projects that are connected with developing Iraq's economy and strengthening Iraqi capabilities.

Ramadan praised the positive, cordial stand of the Italian and Yugoslav companies in Iraq and their continuing to implement projects despite the war circumstances. He said that the Iraqi-Italian, and the Iraqi-Yugoslav committee would meet during the visits to sign cooperation protocols between Iraq and these two countries for the year 1984-1985. He also said that he would discuss with the Italian and Yugoslav officials the international situation in general and the Iraqi-Iranian war in particular. He said he would brief them on the latest developments of this war which Iran has been imposing on Iraq, and Iraq's demands of the international community, especially since the war has been dragging on for 42 months and Iraq's position has been fully explained to the world. Iraq has been endeavoring to realize peace and end the war through its commitment to all of the UN Security Council resolutions, and its respect for the proposals presented by the international and regional committees and conferences — proposals that are met with Iran's contempt, rancor, and intransigence. Ramadan said that he would explain to the Italian and Yugoslav officials the threats to the international community posed by the Iranian rulers' crimes, their insistence on continuing the war against Iraq, and their flouting of the desires of the world. He said that the Iranian rulers' policy helps to spread large scale international terrorism and sabotage.

Kurds Abduct Two Foreign Technicians 4 Feb

NC131328 Paris AFP in English 1330 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva, Feb 13 (AFP) — Two technicians working for a Swiss company were abducted by Kurdish guerrillas from a works site in Mosul in northern Iraq on February 4, a spokesman for the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here today. Their abduction follows the kidnapping of three French technicians on December 2. The men were named as Hans Kistler, a Swiss, and Mario Riva, and Italian, both aged between 45 and 50 and employed by the Swiss Company Hatt-Haller. The spokesman said they were being held in a camp in Iraqi Kordestan and were both in good health. He said the conditions for their release were the freeing of 60 members of the KDP from Iraqi jails, the repatriation of 8,000 Kurds deported to southern Iraq in August 1983 and an end to summary executions of Kurds by the Iraqi regime. The Swiss authorities confirmed the men had disappeared and indicated they were already in contact with the Iraqi Government to negotiate their release and safe return. The KDP has warned foreigners not to circulate within Kordestan because the region is the center of its military operations against Iraqi Government forces.

Radio Reports on Reagan-King Husayn Talks
JN141153 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Washington — His Majesty King Husayn and U.S. President Ronald Reagan have expressed their belief that, despite great obstacles, prospects for achieving a comprehensive peace in the Middle East still exist.

His Majesty King Husayn said that Jordan is devoting its efforts to achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Following a working luncheon given by the President, King Husayn said that Jordan and the United States together seek to guarantee a better future for the region. His majesty pointed out that the challenges that confront Jordan are great, but Jordan is determined to struggle for a better future. He also stressed Jordan's commitment to achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and a better future for future generations.

President Reagan said that his meeting with King Husayn dealt with a number of bilateral issues and that talks focused on issues affecting peace in the Middle East. The President added that he agreed with King Husayn that, at a time when there are great challenges, prospects for achieving a lasting peace in the Middle East still exist and that it is possible to achieve progress regarding the complicated issues in the region.

President Reagan praised His Majesty King Husayn and said that his leadership during the past 3 decades has been characterized by courage and wisdom. He added that UN Resolution 242 concerning the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories still constitutes the starting point for tangible efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East.

AR-RA'Y on Reagan-Husayn-Mubarak Meetings
JN120817 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0510 GMT 12 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today under the headline "A Real Opportunity Before the U.S. President," *AR-RA'Y* says: The two meetings which will take place in the next 2 days between President Reagan and His Majesty King Husayn and President Mubarak are a real opportunity which the U.S. President must seize to prove his administration's ability and desire to regain U.S. credibility in order to reach a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine issue.

We must say, though, that this proof requires more than a renewed declaration of adherence to the Reagan plan. Such a declaration will not remove the ambiguity that tarnishes some aspects of the plan, nor will it remove the doubts on the U.S. mediation efforts, doubts cast by the U.S. Administration itself after concluding the stratigic cooperation agreement with Israel.

AR-RA'Y continues: Hence, the Egyptian-French peace plan, which President Mubarak will present to President Reagan in their coming meeting, will emerge as a test to prove whether the U.S. Administration has the ability and desire to participate in the peace process away from ambiguity, bias, and unilateral hegemony, and whether this administraiton comprehends the fact that the Palestinians must exercise their firm right to self-determination — a right clearly stipulated in this initiative.By the same token, the meeting between President Reagan and His Majesty King Husayn will show whether the U.S. Administration realizes the dangers of its delay in fulfilling its promise to make Israel withdraw from Lebanon and stop the settlements in the occupied territories — conditions that are indispensable for activating the peace process in the region. This meeting will also show whether this delay indicates that the U.S. Administration has gone back on these two promises or whether it has clear plans to carry them out and make up for the time that has been wasted awaiting the implementation of these promises.

AR-RA'Y concludes: There is no doubt that the outcome of the coming meetings between President Reagan and His Majesty King Husayn and President Mubarak will be assessed by both Arab leaders and that they will discuss what must be done. Both matters — assessment and discussion — are very important bases to move toward establishing a united Arab stand in the current stage and for the future.

Delegation to Andropv's Funeral Leaves 13 Feb
JN131507 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Amman, 13 Feb (PETRA) — Jordan's official delegation left Amman for the Soviet Union today to participate in the funeral of the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. The delegation, which is led by Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, comprises Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Talib.

Jawad al-'Anani Receives PRC Ambassador 12 Feb
JN121543 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Amman, 12 Feb (PETRA) — Dr Jawad al-'Anani, minister of industry, trade, and tourism, today received the PRC ambassador in Amman. They discussed economic and commercial relations between the two countries and means to promote and develop them.

'Official Circles' Regret Summit Postponement
JN100854 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — *AD-DUSTUR* — *AD-DUSTUR* has learned that official circles here have expressed regret over the postponement of the Arab summit conference which was to have begun in Riyadh late next month. Jordan had been very concerned about the summit's being held as scheduled and was closely connected with discussions between Arab capitals on the one hand and the Arab League on the other concerning a meeting of Arab foreign ministers before the summit.

The official circles expressed hope that consultations among the Arab brothers will continue to overcome the obstacles that prevented the summit being held as scheduled. They hope it will be held as soon as possible.

Dailies View U.S., Israeli Moves in Lebanon

JN101141 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 10 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Canceling May Agreement Is Part of Escape From Lebanon," *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* says: There is reportedly a possibility that President Amin al-Jumayyil's government will cancel the 17 May agreement between Lebanon and Israel. If these reports are correct, such a decision will come late and will not be the magic move that will stop the current violence and disagreement in the Lebanese arena, because the developments in Lebanon have bypassed the 17 May agreement. Canceling the agreement would be part of the measures forming the backbone of any settlement that would maintain Lebanon's unity and territorial integrity.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B continues: The Lebanese parties, including the authorities and the government, realize that no Lebanese party can use its ideas and theories to resolve the Lebanese problem or the problems of sectarian and political balance that control Lebanon. The Phalangists, the authorities, the Socialists [Progressive Socialist Party], and Amal have all tried but failed to reach any unilateral achievement. Similarly, all foreign parties have lost in their bets on Lebanon's internal parties.

Loyalty to any party outside Lebanon can achieve nothing for any [Lebanese] party. Attempts to achieve gains, contain other parties, and impose hegemony have achieved nothing in the fluid Lebanese situation. Consequently, non-Lebanese parties have begun to escape from Lebanon and from the Lebanese volcano that is destroying everything and killing the souls of the Multinational Force in its territory.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B continues: Israel, Syria, the United States, and the countries participating in the Multinational Force imagined that their positions and situation in Lebanon would be opportunities and that they would stand on solid ground. However, the Lebanese formula was not what they expected. It was not to be to have anyone other than the Lebanese in Lebanese territory. The Lebanese crisis has been clarified after the bloodbath stage, which would have been overcome if the Lebanese formula had been realized.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B concludes: Canceling the 17 May agreement, withdrawing the Marines, pulling back the Multinational Force, and gradually withdrawing the other forces from the Lebanese arena will allow Lebanon's owners and sons to practice the game of blood and destiny. In the end, only the Lebanese people can decide on the future and fate of their country.

Under the headline "Will Israel Assume the Marines' Role?" *AR-RA'Y says: After the U.S. Administration decided to* move the Marines out to sea, and after it was proved that these forces could not frighten the Lebanese, signs emerged that Israeli forces, supported by U.S. warships, may replace the Marines in carrying out criminal adventures in Beirut. These signs are represented by a statement by David Kimche in which he hinted that Israel will study sending its forces into Beirut if Israel is threatened. Other Israeli officials then stated that Israel will not consider the Al-Awwali as a dividing line if Israeli forces face operations against them in southern Lebanon. This means that Israel wants to use the Lebanese resistance's activities, which have never stopped in the south, as a pretext for interfering in the Lebanese civil war.

AR-RA'Y adds: In light of these threats, we must remind the U.S. Administration that it cannot regain its prestige through Israeli forces and that using these forces to replace the Marines will harm the reputation and position of the United States in the region and fuel the deteriorating situation in the Lebanese arena. At the same time, we must remind the Lebanese authorities that they will lose their influence forever if they give the Israeli forces the green light to interfere in the civilian war in one way or another. Involvement in such action means relinquishing national, pan-Arab, and ethical values and affiliating with the enemy in its trench against the Lebanese homeland.

The Lebanese authorities must be alert to any trap aimed at pushing them toward that dangerous turning point. The Lebanese authorities are also called on to resist any Israeli interference in the civilian war if they want to maintain the influence they still have.

AR-RA'Y concludes: Israel's interference in the war will halt all Arab efforts aimed at ending it, and will also once again place the Arabs in a position worse than the one they were in during the Israeli siege of Beirut.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B Urges Arab Efforts To Save Lebanon

JN111310 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 11 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Lebanon and the Arab League Paralysis," *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* says: Within the past few days Lebanese figures have called on the Arab League to hold a special session to find a solution to the lebanese problem caused by the current dangerous situation. The paradox is that this call appeared after years of Lebanese internecine fighting and after years of U.S. monopolization of all other roles in Lebanon. Through its envoys, the United States has seized the role of the United Nations, the Arab League, and even the Lebanese people, who were supposed to express their opinions through dialogue between the warring parties without U.S. planning or Israeli interference. Through the Marines and the Multinational Force, Arab efforts were obstructed from revitalizing the idea of an Aab deterrent force. Now, because the U.S. policy in Lebanon has

failed and the security situation has become serious, the United States has withdrawn the Marines and is intensively shelling and eliminating some some of the Lebanese villages.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B continues: The real responsibility for Lebanon remains Arab. Although pan-Arab duty calls for exerting all efforts to end the Lebanese fighting, it also calls, primarily, for intervening to prevent destructive U.S. aggression against Lebanon. What helps the the U.S. aggression against Lebanon succeed is the opportunity that the Arabs gave it. U.S. policy in Lebanon has deviated, as usual, under Israeli influence, and the United States sided with Israeli interests against Lebanon's interests. U.S. policy also placed Lebanon's Arabism and affilation under the impact of armed dialogue as it subsequently supported Israel and its followers.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B concludes: Of course, we do not call for a U.S. withdrawal from the battle, leaving the Lebanese parties to decide the destiny of Lebanon through force. But we do believe that a halt to the shelling is a logical beginning to curtail the crisis and open a path for the international community, represented by the United Nations and the Arab League, and other Arab mediation efforts which have an effect on Lebanon to work in accordance with their means to stop the fighting and end the Lebanese tragedy. All this depends on the Arabs, and on efforts within the Arab League or outside it to save what is left of Lebanon.

Royal Decree Reorganizes Jerusalem Committee
JN121958 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Amman — A royal decree has been issued ratifying the reorganization of the Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs. The committee will comprise Akram Zu'aytir as chairman, Chief Justice Shaykh Ibrahim al-Qattan as deputy chairman and member, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, Information Minister Layla Sharaf, Minister of Religious Affairs and Holy Places 'Abd Khalaf ad-Dawudiyah, Minister of Occupied Territories Shawkat Mahmud, Minister of Public Works Ra'if Naj, Emil al-Ghuri, Jerusalem Governor Rawhi al-Khatib, and Bishop Salim as-Sayigh as members.

Death Sentences for Selling Property to 'Enemy'
JN131640 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Amman, 13 Feb (PETRA) — The cabinet has ratified the martial law court's decision to execute 20 fugitive defendants and confiscate all their movable and immovable properties after they were convited of selling property to the enemy. The decision also considered the sale as null and void. The court also acquitted three other defendants.

Briefs

Malaysian, Sri Lankan Ambassadors — Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri received at his office today Datuk Haji Mokhtar Ahmad, nonresident Malaysian ambassador to the Royal Hashemite Court, who presented a copy of his credentials. The foreign minister also received Abdul Qadir Hamid Mohamed, nonresident Sri Lankan ambassador to the Royal Hashemite Court, who also presented a copy of his credentials. [Text] [Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Feb 84 JN]

New Guinean Ambassador — Amman, 13 Feb (PETRA) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri received in his office this morning Amirou Diallo, nonresident Guinean ambassador appointed to the Royal Hashemite Court. The minister also received a copy of the new ambassador's credentials. [Text] [Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 13 Feb 84 JN]

Al-Jumayyil, U.S. Envoy Meet; Salim Meets MNF

NC141336 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has again voiced his hope for a quick solution to the bloody conflict which is tearing Lebanon asunder. This morning, President al-Jumayyil and Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim assessed the current political situation. Al-Jumayyil then met with U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Reginald Bartholomew in the presence of Foreign Minister Salim. The U.S. ambassador conveyed to President al-Jumayyil a new U.S. affirmation of support for Lebanon in light of the recent statements by President Reagan and Vice President George Bush.

Minister Salim earlier today chaired the weekly meeting of the Higher Liaison Committee in the presence of the U.S., Italian, and British ambassadors, the commanders of the Multinational Force contingents, and the Lebanese team of officers.

At the beginning of the meeting Staff Colonel Rahmah, head of the main Operations Room at B'abda Palace, reviewed the military situation in various areas, particularly in Beirut and the mountain. He focused on the cohesion of the Army and unison of its ranks in their present positions. Minister Salim then briefed the conferees on the current political atmosphere and consistent attempts being made by the government on various levels to emerge from Lebanon's ordeal.

The commanders of the Multinational Force contingents explained their military situation, and indicated that their forces remain firm in their previous positions except for the British contingent, which is now stationed on a ship off the Lebanese shores.

Al-Jumayyil Says Lebanon on 'Brink' of Settlement

NC131428 Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Paris, Feb 13 (AFP) — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil believes a "relatively speedy settlement" can be achieved to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon, he said in an interview broadcast today on French television. "We have made great steps forward", he said adding: "Today, we are on the brink of reaching a settlement which could reshape the whole problem and lead to a formula which might save all Lebanon." Interviewed yesterday in his palace at B'abda, south of the capital, President al-Jumayyil repeated his refusal to resign.

"I was elected by Parliament...I am here to assume national responsibilities. As far as I am concerned, I will continue to safeguard the institutions. We are in a democracy. What matters are the institutions, that is, continuity," he said.

Asked about a possible withdrawal of the French contingent from Beirut, he said: "We are in full agreement with the French Government. Therefore, any movement can only be carried out in coordination with the Lebanese Government." "There is no military solution in Lebanon," President al-Jumayyil said of the past week of fighting. "Only agreement among the Lebanese can save Lebanon."

Al-Jumayyil Asks for Plan to Reconstruct W. Beirut

NC132018 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has asked Ministers Baha' ad-Din al-Bisat, Dr 'Adnan Muruwwah, and Pierre Khuri, members of the ministerial committee for the development of Beirut's southern suburb, to study a plan to reconstruct the southern suburb and those areas damaged in West Beirut, including Ra's an-Nab' and Al-Barbir. He asked them to quickly prepare a report on the project so that the necessary funds may be allocated.

NSF Studying Reply to Al-Jumayyil's Proposals

NC132209 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2100 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] A spokesman for the National Salvation Front said today that the Front is studying a working paper that will be tantamount to a reply to the proposals made by the shah of B'abda.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan's Activities Noted

NC131317 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] There has been noticeable activity today in the house of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. This is part of the efforts exerted by the various political, religious, and security leaders to expedite a political solution and consolidate the cease-fire as a prelude to reopening the crossing points and restoring normalcy to the country.

In this context, there was a long telephone contact between Prime Minister al-Wazzan and His Eminence Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid. They discussed the current conditions and concentrated on the steps which must be taken to expedite the establishment of security and stability in Beirut, and on the need to intensify the contacts with all sides.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan received several former ministers and discussed with them the results of the current contacts and efforts to calm down the situation, help the citizens who were harmed by the recent events, and provide supplies to the capital.

The prime minister met with Samih as-Sulh, director general of the Interior Ministry. They reviewed the duties assigned to the Interior Ministry to provide the citizens with various services.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan then headed a meeting of the heads of principal departments in the Beirut municipality. The discussions centered on the need to reactivate the municipality's departments and to provide services to the citizens in the afflicted areas, particularly the removal of garbage and debris.

In his capacity as interior minister, Prime Minister al-Wazzan issued a decision enabling Beirut Governor engineer Mitri an-Nammar to complete formalities without heeding the administrative routine. Prime Minister al-Wazzan met also in his house with members of the Islamic Bureau, who briefed him on their

contacts with various political and religious dignitaries and leaders.

The prime minister received at noon a delegation representing the inhabitants of Ra's an-Nab' which briefed him on the situation there. Al-Wazzan assured the delegation that intensive contacts are continuing with various leaders and sides to defuse the situation and consolidate the cease-fire. The delegation thanked Prime Minister al-Wazzan for his continuous efforts to help the besieged inhabitants of Ra's an-Nab' and secure foodstuffs and medical supplies to the area.

At noon, the prime minister contacted Civil Defense Director Nazih Sham'un and asked him to conduct a comprehensive survey of the buildings in the southern suburb to which water has leaked and make sure that it is pumped out. Al-Wazzan also held several contacts with security leaders and stressed that the trucks transporting wheat from the silos should be escorted.

Saudi Mediator Returns to Beirut From Riyadh

NC131422 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri returned to Beirut today from Riyadh after holding talks in Damascus [as heard] regarding a 28-point plan for a solution, including the fate of the 17 May agreement. Al-Hariri is expected to leave for Damascus this afternoon to resume his talks with Syrian officials in this regard.

Briefs Salim on Riyadh Talks

NC132030 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri this evening contacted Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and briefed him on the outcome of his talks with Saudi officials. He also discussed with him the ideas currently the subject of consultations regarding the Lebanese situation.

Charles Hilu To Attend Andropov Funeral

NC130616 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has delegated former President Charles Hilu to represent him at the funeral of the deceased Soviet President Yuriy Andropov in Moscow tomorrow, Tuesday. Hilu will head a delegation consisting of Presidential adviser Muhammad Shuqayr and Hikmat 'Awwad, director of protocol at the Presidential Palace.

Junblatt Cables Condolences on Andropov Death

NC102011 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1940 GMT 10 Feb 84

["Text" of cable of condolences sent by Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, to Soviet leaders on the death of President Yuriy Andropov]

[Text] Esteemed comrade members of the CPSU Central Committee: It was with much sorrow and grief that we heard the news of the death of Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, CPSU general secretary, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the international progressive leader of this age.

I personally, and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], consider the death of Comrade Andropov a great loss to the friendly Soviet Union, the socialist camp countries, and the world liberation movement. We in Lebanon feel even more the enormity of the loss when waging the fiercest battles of the struggle against the imperialist onslaught and the aggressive, terrorist, and fascist actions directed against the Lebanese people from the U.S. and NATO fleets, and the Israeli Army in southern Lebanon. However, we are certain that the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Communist Party, will continue the revolutionary progressive course and its firm support for our Lebanese national struggle and Arab liberation movement. This is the course which Comrade Yuriy Andropov charted and established. Please accept profound condolences from me personally and from the PSP.

Lebanese Forces Issue Statement After Meeting

NC132138 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Statement by unidentified "official spokesman" for the Lebanese Command Council on 13 February]

[Text] Within the context of its continous meetings, the Lebanese Forces Command Council held its weekly meeting today under the chairmanship of Fadi Afram, with all members attending. The conferees conducted a lengthy review of the grave consequences that have emerged as a result of the serious developments concerning the fate of the Lebanese entity and its institutions. The Lebanese Forces Command Council announces the following:

1. The successive developments that have taken place since 2 February — the gunmen's control of the capital and its southern suburb, and the linking of these areas to the mutinous area in the mountain as a result of the practices that the agent Syrian forces have been carrying out since the summer — imply the following:

A. Those who accused the state of entertaining intentions to storm the suburb had in fact stormed the Army positions.

B. Those who talk of hegemony, balance, and accord are themselves upsetting the balance, thanks to the Syrian artillery shelling and influx of Palestinian gunmen, and their control over the capital, and consequently the freedom of Lebanese decision-making. [sentence as heard]

C. The Syrian-Palestinian plan to return to Beirut to prevent President Amin Al-Jumayyil from safeguarding his credibility on the international level, and to show that the president is forced to succumb to Syria would never have succeeded were it not for the Lebanese agents who placed their personal and factional interests above the homeland's unity, freedom, and independence.

2. The Lebanese Forces call for abiding by the [Lebanese-Israeli] 17 May accord, considering it an important step toward liberating all Lebanon from all foreign forces. The Lebanese Forces consider those who are working to revoke this accord to be serving Syria's interest and causing southern and northern Lebanon and Al-Biqa' to lose their identity.

3. Any change in the political balance [words indistinct] should upset the balance that has existed since 1943 among the Muslim factions and not between the Christians and Muslims. The Muslim forces are responsible for defining their position according to which they should achieve equality.

4. The actions that the gunmen are carrying out in some areas evacuated by the legitimate forces, are aimed at intimidating Christians and forcing them out of their homes, as was the case in the mountain. These actions are extremely serious and entail grave consequences. Those who call for unity and [words indistinct] must prove they are worthy of the commendations of France and the attention of the United States.

The Lebanese Forces, who are entrusted with defending the Christians' safety and freedom wherever they may be, have the adequate means to deter all those who try to intimidate and uproot the ethnic Christian groups in the areas where the fanatic and treacherous forces are trying to bring in evil sects.

5. The Lebanese Forces call on the president of the Republic to firmly abide by all the stands which he believes would serve Lebanon's supreme interest and not to submit to the Syrian pressure and terrorism, even if the countries which claim to be our friends try to insinuate that submission and concessions would solve the problem.

Experience has taught us that open-mindedness and concessions will further complicate the problem and render the enemy more vicious.

6. The conferees were taken aback by the statement issued by French President Francois Mitterrand, despite the historic ties between our two countries, particularly [words indistinct]. Has Mitterrand forgotten that those in Paris, including the press media, who are advocating democracy, socialism, and secularism, are practically [word indistinct] of sectarianism, feudalism, and fanaticism?

7. Within the context of reappraising its strategy, the Lebanese Forces Command Council has decided to close the Lebanese Forces' barracks south of the Al-Awwali River and withdraw all armed men from that area.

Monte Carlo Interviews Phalangist Sa'adah

JN102020 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Interview with George Sa'adah, member of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies and Phalange Party's Political Bureau, by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Antoine Abu Samra in the weekly "It Happened Tomorrow" program; place and date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Antoine Abu Samra] Dr George, on the premise of your party membership, status as member of the Chamber of Deputies, participation in the Geneva Dialogue Conference, and participation in most of the talks held with Syria, how do you view the situation in Lebanon? Is it deteriorating or is there still a possibility for changing the torn and fragmented condition of Lebanon?

[George Sa'adah] Actually, the current picture of Lebanon is not the true picture of Lebanon. I don't believe there is anyone who really wishes to see a false picture of Lebanon, particularly if all the Lebanese are left to themselves. The situation is deteriorating daily. The slogans of the past were not true because those who raised those slogans were actually practicing something contrary to their preaching. The slogan of deprivation was raised in the past. However, deprivation is now present throughout Lebanon. Actually, I don't know what is requested from Lebanon and what is requested for Lebanon. We all stop at this point.

[Abu Samra] There are at least two sides, namely, Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri, calling for the resignation of the president of the Republic. Naturally, I will not ask you whether you are calling for the president's resignation, but what is your stand on the issue of resignation and will Al-Jumayyill ever consider this issue?

[Sa'adah] We even reject any talk about this issue. President al-Jumayyil was elected by the overwhelming majority of the Chamber of Deputies, which is almost the only legitimate institution still operating in Lebanon in spite of all that has happened. Therefore, the issue of resignation is rejected outright. Even any talk about this resignation is rejected. Any call for President al-Jumayyil's resignation contradicts the call for democracy in Lebanon because real democracy was practiced through President al-Jumayyil's election. How can we combine the call for democracy on the one hand and the call for President al-Jumayyil's resignation on the other, particularly since he was elected by the overwhelming majority of deputies, who represent all of Lebanon?

[Abu Samra] Do you separate the stands of Junblatt and Birri on the one hand and those of the National Salvation Front [NSF]

on the other, particularly since the NSF does not call for the president's resignation?

[Sa'adah] Naturally there are several differences between the NSF demands and those made by some of its members. The NSF statements did not call for President al-Jumayyil's resignation. However, some persons belonging to the NSF are calling for his resignation. Hence, I consider the demand for resignation as the demand of certain persons and not that of the NSF.

[Abu Samra] Then there is a possibility for a dialogue with the NSF as a whole.

[Sa'adah] Dialogue with the NSF started during the Geneva conference, at which the NSF was represented by almost all of its members. We achieved great steps in the direction of understanding at that conference. It was postponed until a later stage to discuss the political reforms. It is neither our fault nor that of the Lebanese state that the second stage of the conference has not been held yet.

[Abu Samra] We will return to the Geneva conference. However, let us continue to talk about the NSF. It is condemning the rule of the one party and one family. Isn't this equal to the call for the president's resignation?

[Sa'adah] I am astonished at the slogans of the rule and hegemony of the one party. I and many others among the [Phalange] Party members question: Where is this hegemony? What is meant by this hegemony? Whose hegemony and over whom? What is left in Lebanon to be dominated? What was left of Lebanon to be dominated when President al-Jumayyil came to office? I believe all of these slogans about hegemony and the rule of one party are meant to perplex the Phalange Party and prevent it from adopting any action to defend itself against the accusation of hegemony and the rule of the one party. Those who raised these slogans succeeded in their objective. We see that the Phalange Party has abandoned its role. Many Lebanese believe it is now absent from the political and national levels. Everyone knows that through its long political struggle, the Phalange Party has not encroached upon any of the taboos and prevented anyone else from harming these taboos; namely, the presidency of the Republic, Army, and judiciary. We always confronted all those who encroached upon these taboos. During President al-Jumayyil's reign, the Phalange Party has not risen to defend these taboos, as was always the case in the previous reigns, so its behavior may not be considered an attempt to spread its hegemony or to defend the party's rule. However, when the Phalange Party felt that the campaign had gone too far, and reached the heart of these taboos, namely, the call for the president's resignation, the party confronted all the attempts at confusion and issued its known statement. The Phalange Party realized that its silence in the past was misinterpreted by certain quarters.

[Abu Samra] What is the role of the Lebanese forces nowadays? Are these forces still neutral? Does such neutrality mean an attempt to avoid involvement or is it a silent opposition?

[Sa'adah] The campaign which paralyzed the Phalange Party role has also paralyzed the role of the Lebanese forces. Therefore, these forces remained neutral for a long period of time. In the past, there was a slogan saying that both the Phalangists and Lebanese forces did not facilitate the regime's mission. This slogan suddenly changed into the slogan of the rule of the one party. How can we cope with the slogans of the past and those raised nowadays? The plot against Lebanon did not start with the beginning of President Amin al-Jumayyil's reign. The plot began long before that. Many presidents came into office, and as you and all of us remember, there have been campaigns against the presidency since the days of former President Camille Sham'un. Thus the objective is not the person of the president but the presidency of the Republic itself. Names may change and differ but the objective remains the same. The persons leading these campaigns adhere to one source.

[Abu Samra] Dr George, the Syrian paper *TISHRIN* today talked of the possibility of resuming dialogue with the Phalangist side, provided that the 17 May agreement is canceled. Is this cancellation possible and what alternative could there be to theaforementioned agreement? Is a resumption of dialogue with Damascus also possible?

[Sa'adah] The word dialogue does not imply any previous conditions.A dialogue usually takes place over certain definite issues that may or may not be solved. I believe the word dialogue does not apply to a situation in which a person tells me that he will hold a dialogue with me provided that I agree in advance to his idea. We in the Phalange Party are open to any dialogue on equal footing, and we consider the Lebanese interest before any other. When we feel that the Lebanese interest dictates that we adopt a certain stand, then we will not hesitate to adopt such a stand. This is what we have always done and will continue to do.

[Abu Samra] Now that the NSF has visited Damascus, do you think it possible to hold a meeting between Presidents al-Asad and al-Jumayyil in light of the call for canceling the 17 May agreement?

[Sa'adah] I am not authorized to talk on behalf of President al-Jumayyil. I believe the Lebanese diplomacy is the side initiatingthis. I am talking on behalf of the Lebanese Phalange Party. If I talk about the state, then some may consider this as evidence of the one party rule and hegemony.

[Abu Samra] President al-Jumayyil has called for the second stage of the Geneva conference. You, personally, participated in the first stage. Do you believe the same sides can still sit at the negotiating table, or that events have changed the leaders and figures?

[Sa'adah] It is important to reach results that may rescue Lebanon from the ordeal it is now witnessing. It doesn't matter who attends the conference, provided that he who goes represents a certain Lebanese party. I believe that dialogue in Geneva is possible and an agreement is also possible if everyone shows good intentions.

[Abu Samra] From whom can the national unity government be formed? Can it include Walid Junblatt, for example? Walid Junblatt rejects you; do you also reject Walid Junblatt?

[Sa'adah] We do not adopt a stand in advance on any person in

Lebanon. It has not been our habit throughout our political life to veto any person. We are persons with principles. We cooperate with anyone who is guided by these principles.

[Abu Samra] The opposition used to ask President Amin al-Jumayyil to use the Army to impose security on the eastern area of Beirut as he wanted to do in the western area. Is there any person who now rejects the Army's deployment in the eastern area?

[Sa'adah] No one ever opposed the Army's deployment in the eastern sector, which is open before the government to spread its authority anytime it wants. This is a party decision adopted a long time ago and conveyed to the authorities concerned. The bargaining on this issue will continue even if all the demands requested in this regard have been implemented.

[Abu Samra] The legitimacy depended on the U.S. initiative. This initiative is now restricted to the U.S. warships' shelling of the Socialist and Syrian positions in the mountain. Will the political initiative be resumed? Will the Saudi mediator return? In your opinion, will the wagering on the U.S. role continue?

[Sa'adah] I believe the wagering on the Untied States has been sound. The United States has been carrying out a role and has been opposed by the other Lebanese side, which believed that the reluctance in solving the Lebanese crisis would lead us toward grave conseqeunces. It has become clear that although the U.S. method is slow, complicated, and difficult, we couldn't find any alternative to it. Here, we frankly hail President Reagan for his courage and stand through which he managed to rescue all of Lebanon, and not only one side. I insist on saying that President Reagan has rescued all of Lebanon because I compare it to a suffering patient, who is refusing to undergo surgery. The mission of the supervising physician in this case is to anesthetize the patient, perform the surgery, and eliminate the illness. After that, the patient's good health is restored and he expresses his thanks to the physician.

[Abu Samra] Then Lebanon is no longer in danger.?

[Sa'adah] I believe Lebanon is no longer in danger and that all of us must realize that the suffering Lebanon has experienced is not in the interest of any side.

[Abu Samra] There is currently talk about replacing the Multinational Force by an international force comprising states other than those participating in the Multinational Force. Do you support this replacement? What kind of forces do you want?

[Sa'adah] Everyone recalls that we made numerous proposals. We started with a Lebanese-Lebanese initiative that failed. Then we moved to an Arab initiative that was undermined, and after that, we moved to an international initiative in whose path many obstacles were placed. In the past, we called for UN forces but did not succeed. Hence came the most recent initiative of the Multinational Force. We in Lebanon want to see security and reassurance restored to Lebanon and to the Lebanese. We don't care whether this is achieved through the Multinational Force, the United Nations, or any other initiative that might rescue Lebanon from its ordeal.

[Abu Samra] The last question concerns Andropov's death. Do you think his death will affect the situation?

[Sa'adah] The rule of one party does not change with the change of people. The USSR policy does not depend on the death or replacement of a person. Talking about the one party rule, I am sorry that the political regime in Lebanon is being described as the rule of the one party. The president of the Lebanese state is elected by the Chamber of Deputies. This was the case when President al-Jumayyil was elected. The president is elected for a limited period of time that does not exceed 6 years. The rule of the one party does not exist in Lebanon. I'm not sure whether it is possible to have a one party rule in Lebanon. The rule of the one party may exist in other states, but not in Lebanon

PSP Statement Comments on Beirut Situation

NC131420 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The leadership of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] held a meeting in Beirut under PSP Vice Chairman Muhsin Dallul. A statement was issued following the meeting in which support was expressed for the Internal Security Forces in its efforts to maintain the capital's security. The statement also called for keeping the Army in its barracks to protect its desired national unity and avert its involvement in any internal political conflict. The PSP issued the following statement:

Through its glorious patriotic uprising, Beirut has regained its democratic, patriotic, and Arab identity. Beirut has rid itself of the atmosphere of domination, terrorism, curfew, and kidnapping. It has shaken off the censorship of the press and the oppression of the patriots. Beirut has valiantly confronted the attempts to humiliate it, break its internal unity, starve it, and disturb its security and citizens. Beirut has defeated all the petty setbacks and larger plots behind these plots.

On this occasion, the PSP leadership salutes the heroism of the PSP and its allies, and the souls of the patriotic martyrs. The PSP leadership also consoles the wounded, supports the evacuees, and declares its firm stand by the Lebanese people and readiness to cooperate with all leaders and democratic and patriotic forces to cure the homeland from the plague of war and restore peace and tranquillity to every corner of the homeland.

The capital is not besieged, except in the minds of those who dream of factional domination and fascism, and in the illusions of the dogmatists. The capital has a suburb that is ready to sacrifice itself to save the freedom and dignity of the capital. It has a mountain which safeguards it from the plots of terrorism and indiscriminate or systematic shelling. The capital also has the Al-Biqa' valley and Lebanese north that support it in the same way that the limbs support the body. The capital, finally, has a south, which is resisting on behalf of everyone, thus declaring the demise of the 17 May agreement and those who made it and still support it.

The PSP statement concludes by reaffirming that Beirut knows how to face its petty troubles — with the spirit of the larger

struggle — the struggle which aims at ridding Lebanon from all its tragedies and those responsible for them. Beirut's leadership will work to make the national dialogue a first base of understanding and a last resort for salvation in keeping with democracy as opposed to chaos and dictatorship.

PSP Tells Embassies Safety To Be Ensured

NC131920 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Some sources have said that the shah of B'abda has asked the director general of the Internal Security Forces not to operate patrols on the streets of nationalist Beirut to maintain security. This request was accompanied by the authorities' call on the diplomatic missions to pull their nationals out of Beirut under the pretext of a lack of security.

It is worth mentioning in this respect that the Progressive Socialist Party has made several contacts with the embassies concerned and informed them that it is eager to maintain security and stability in Beirut and is ready to ensure the freedom and safety of the foreign nationals in coordination with the Amal Movement and nationalist and Islamic forces.

Nabih Birri, Marwan Hamadah Make Statements

NC131630 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1500 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri has issued a statement regarding the security plan for nationalist [West] Beirut. Birri emphasized that the Internal Security Forces will assume security duties in cooperation with all nationalist and Islamic forces. He added that the Amal Movement's relationship with the Progressive Socialist Party and the rest of the nationalist forces is a principled one unaffected by statements or rumors.

[Former Minister] Marwan Hamadah made a statement today emphasizing that the uprising in Beirut is a nationalist one to complement the uprising in the mountain and Beirut's [southern] suburb. He added that the uprising is a tremendous revolution staged by the Lebanese against the fascist government. He stressed that there is no room for dialogue with Amin al-Jumayyil, and added that everyone agrees that there will be no retreat from their call to oust the Phalangist hegemony from government, annul the 17 May agreement, and achieve democratic political reform in Lebanon.

Amal Movement's Birri Holds News Conference

NC111608 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1422 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri has called for lifting the siege of Beirut and its southern suburb. He stressed the victory attained will be utilized for liberating the south and for unifying Lebanon. He urged the Arabs, particularly the Palestinians, to give their political support to the Lebanese question because this question is a Lebanese question [sentence as heard]. Lawyer Birri called for an immediate cease-fire and political dialogue. He expressed readiness to reopen the Port Road in order to make ita crossing point between the two sectors. Lawyer Birri held a news cofnerence at his residence at noon today attended by many foreign and local correspondents. The following are the minutes of the news conference:

[Begin recording] [Birri] In this turmoil we cannot forget what is happening in the south. We will emphasize the exploitation of the victory we scored here to liberate the south and unite Lebanon. The Israeli raid and attack on the house of Brother Mustafa Sa'd [in Sidon] as well as the raids on the houses of some clergy once again provide clear proof of how Israel deceives the world and humanity by distorting the features of democracy.

What is more serious is that the road to the south has been cut in Al-Jiyah to implement the Lebanese authorities' plan to tighten the siege on Beirut and its suburb. Cutting the road in Al-Jiyah, failing to abide by the cease-fire in Ra's an-Nab', and consequently refusing to open the crossing points between East and West Beirut are various forms of the same goal — tightening the siege and preventing the supply of flour, foodstuffs, fruits, and fuel from reaching West Beirut in particular. It was hoped this would start a sectarian struggle in West Beirut. They wagered on the inability of Amal and the national forces to control the situation. When they found that the situation was under control in a period of less than 24 hours — we will prove that national security supervised by a national army will be ideal for all of Lebanon — they hastened to activate their agents and some suspect media. When we silenced them by not answering, they resorted to an economic blockade.

The Amal Movement gave up such sectarian games a long time ago. The Movement is not demanding a Communist or Islamic right, but a national human right that will include all without exception. This game will not succeed. The blockade will be lifted by force if necessary. We hope they will no longer play with fire. I warn the merchants and supermarket owners against hording goods and against raising prices. We will defame every merchant who engages in that. Moreover, the Internal Security Forces will confiscate his business and adopt the necessary measures in this respect. The blockades in the south and Beirut are two sides of the same coin. It is the coin of the authority that wants to deal with the enemy and suppress the people who refuse. This is a summation of the present problem. I finally warn — by hints and declaration — that what happened in West Beirut is a national Lebanese question. It will remain within this framework and purity. We ask all our Arab brothers, the Palestinians in particular, to give us their political and emotional support, not a grain more. The Palestinian people are our people, their question is our own, and their territory is our's. We have proved this. The honor of Jerusalem refuses to be liberated other than at the hands of faithful Palestinians. Lebanon's honor is a Lebanese task. The best support given by any person will be that the task remains Lebanese. We are not monopolizing this. The action is a national one. However, we are organizing the fields of actions. The arena of the Lebanese struggle is Lebanese. It is time that a word of justice is said, which is in the Palestinian and our own interests. I don't believe anyone can outbid the other.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Birri] The reopening of crossing points can only be discussed after the cease-fire has been consolidated. There should be guarantees against treachery by the authority. The faithful cannot be stung twice. The next time will be the third one.

[Unidentified reporter in English] Could you give us a summary of what you said in English.

[Birri in Arabic] I will arrange for someone to do this.

[Reporter] It was reported that an Amal Movement's roadblock in Al-'Amrusiyah prevented [words indistinct] who attempted to enter Beirut's suburb. Is this true?

[Birri] I have no knowledge of that.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Birri] First, what was reported yesterday is untrue. However, you know that I have links with former Prime Ministers al-Huss and as-Sulh, with Brother Malik Salam, and Brother Nasib al-Barbir. This is over 3 months ago. There was nothing new yesterday.

[Reporter] Is there scope for giving an opportunity to the president to remedy his stance. Is there something to this effect?

[Birri] Who is going to give him an opportunity. We want him to give an opportunity to the Lebanese people by resting himself so as to give others rest.

[Reporter] Recently we have been noticing the departure of Arab and foreign diplomats. How do you explain this?

[Birri] Actually, it is regrettable that Arab diplomats are leaving. This fear results from either concern that the security situation will be disturbed in Beirut, as had happened during the first day of the attempted incursion into West Beirut, or from threats and information within the plot to isolate Beirut from the rest of Lebanon. However, the more the nationalist forces and armed men increase their discipline and respect for the rights of others, the more people will return. The responsibility primarily rests with us.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Birri] We have criticized and continue to criticize censorship and attempts to suppress the freedom of opinion. [Words indistinct] Therefore, we have asked the radio station to resume its operation. In the past, President al-Jumayyil prevented our statements from being broadcast. We are not preventing his statements from being aired; never, not even on television. Until now the television was under the administration of [words indistinct]. [laughter] Moreover, they deployed an information coordinator general. They tried to stop the French- and English-language newscasts over the radio [Beirut radio] here. These newscasts were resumed yesterday and today as of 0700.

We have asked for an investigation regarding the southern suburb similar to the investigations made concerning Zahlah. Zahlah is a Lebanese city. It is the pride of the Al-Biqa'. Beirut's suburb is the pride of Lebanon which they destroyed while it was still in its prime. Such scenes can also be shown on Lebanese television. If they do not agree to this investigation as usual, the newscast will be carried over channel 7 on 1 day and channel 11 on another. If they don't agree, the two channels will broadcast simultaneously.

[Reporter in English] There seems to have been a softening in your tone and in the tone of Mr Junblatt and Mr Karami regarding the president over the last few days. Are there still circumstances under which Mr al-Jumayyil can remain in office?

[Birri in English] Well, soft because our voice is like that, you see. [laughter] Really I don't know what you mean by that.

[Reporter in English] Are there circumstances under which Mr al-Jumayyil can reamin in office and could be accepted as president?

[Birri in English] I said he has to retire. I don't want to oblige and I cannot oblige him.

I don't want to destroy or to [words indistinct]. I want to end this war. But I have no right to act when I believe [word indistinct]. Fifteen days ago, after the massacre in the suburbs, he said everything [word indistinct] to discuss. everything [words indistinct]. So I believed him this time. I want to believe him [word indistinct] for that I asked something in the Constitution. I said that the Lebanese president's term is 6 years. When I say that it is a long time, Mr Reagan's term is 4 years. [laughter] Well, I asked to reduce that to 2 years. I think it is [words indistinct] well in the Parliament in that time the deputies [words indistinct] they will ask if he has the right to be a candidate another time. If he does not do anything maybe he will win again in the Parliament; but if the deputy remembers what he did in the suburbs, the mountain, West Beirut, and everything; if they do not want [words indistinct] to be president another time, it is their affair. Now, but the door for me and for him. [as heard]

[Reporter in English] So, if he was willing to compromise on that you will be willing to compromise on allowing him to stay?

[Birri in English] I do not compromise on anything. I said I will use my right. I will not compromise before I see the responsibility how to immigrate 125,000 people and how to try to destroy 25 percent of the Lebanese people. [as heard] In your country or in any civilized country if you have a (?demonstration and one) student is killed by accident or not by accident, I think the power of any president [as heard]. Here they try to destroy the people. You have to at least be a human being. Sometimes you have to forget the politics. Sometimes you have to forget the diplomacy; you have to forget the interests. The only thing we cannot forget is the human being. In the war itself, you have rules. When you break the rules, when you arrive at something human, you have to stop and forget politics and forget interests; forget what we call give me to give you [as heard]. For that I stopped. I stopped now until I arrived to [words indistinct]. Thank you.

[Reporter] On the unification of Lebanon: How do you think unification can be achieved?

[Birri] Lebanon's unification will only be achieved through dialogue, an immediate cease-fire, and an accounting for what has taken place. Dialogue must assume a role. Even if it takes 1, 2, or 3 months, as long as there is a cease-Fire, a dialogue would make it possible to reach a solution ensuring the rights of all Lebanese.

[Reporter] Brother Nabih: There is a call to utilize UN emergency forces and [words indistinct].

[Birri] The call for UN emergency forces has made progress. It appears there is French support for this call. Some signs have appeared of Soviet approval. However, they will now reconsider their views following Soviet leader Andropov's death. I take this opportunity to send my warm condolences to the Soviet people and government on the death of this leader who supported the Arab people's struggle and adopted important positions in this area.

There is also sign of interest from Canada on the subject of UN troops. The French are proceeding in this direction. We asked a long time ago that the Multinational Forces be replaced by UN forces to help reunify Beirut and Lebanon. Their role should never be merelyto stand between the combatants.

[Reporter] Walid Junblatt is opposing [the utilization of UN forces].

[Birri] Walid Junblatt has his own justifications: He fears that their role would be to stand between the combatants, and consequently, the situation will become like that of Cyprus. The inclination to utilize these forces is sound, but we must define their task to avoid pitfalls.

[Reporter] Regarding the security plan for Beirut and the deployment of the Army, the Internal Security Forces, and the 6th Brigade: Is the plan's implementation imminent?

[Birri] I believe the shops opened in the city today, thank God. We believe that the work is proceeding. We hope that by the beginning of next week the Army will be deployed and have assumed its role. The government is aware of this. We have information that the government is contacting certain members of the Internal Security Forces and are closing some roads. The government is not permitting the Internal Security Forces and Army to assume their role in the Western suburb of Beirut.

[Reporter in English] Mr Birri, could you tell us what kind of important food and supplies [word indistinct] are getting into the city. What food and necessary supplies are now getting into West Beirut and how much?

[Birri in English] Sir, we need oxygen for the hospitals. (?We need) everything; fuel, you know, mazut, benzine, etc. About the [words indistinct] we arrange it. We need fruits and vegetables.

[Reporter in English] How long do you think West Beirut can go on without the necessary food and supplies getting in?

[Birri in English] I cannot predict exactly how many days, but anyway, before we arrive at the red line I will do something. [end recording]

Junblatt Receives Message From Libyan Army Chief

NC131525 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1312 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt has received a message from Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces. The cable reads:

To Brother Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party. Greetings of Arabism. We salute the courageous stand the Lebanese youths, represented by the National Salvation Front and Amal Movement, have taken in preserving Lebanon's Arab character, defeating the imperialist NATO forces, and rubbing the noses of the arrogant U.S. Administration, Phalangist authority and that authority's sectarian army in the mud. The defeat of all these forces only proves the solidity and nobility of this Arab nation.

Now that certain Lebanese parties are completely subservient to imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaryism; now that Lebanon is completely destroyed; and now that some political and sectarian leaders are weak nationally, religiously, and socially, the political, communal, and social structures of the Lebanese system of government have completely collapsed. These structures have collapsed in the ruble of the Zionist and imperialist raid, led by the enemy of the peoples — the United States. After all this, any attempt to revive these structures and impose them on the Lebanese masses, which have paid the price for these crumbling structures that were born during the [French] mandate, shall constitute a setback for the struggle of the Lebanese Arab masses and Arab nation's forces.

Therefore, we, your Libyan allies, believe that your battle is a pan-Arab battle in which you are defending the great Arab nation's honor, and asserting its will to live on the land and under the sun. Now that the Phalangist authority has completely collapsed, an attempt is being made to rescue the fascist authority and circumvent your great victories. I warn you against falling into the snares of the reactionary and imperialist political leaders, because attempts to revive the former structures will be made in cooperation with certain political and communal leaders linked to the reactionary-imperialist-Zionist scheme. I also tell you that the Libyan masses stand by your side to march forward toward achieving the Lebanese Arab masses' final charter for liberation. This final charter will liberate Lebanon from all instruments of domination, be they an individual, a party, a group of parties, a community, or a tribe. March forward; march forward. The struggle is continuing.

[Signed] Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Forces.

Muslim Leaders Comment on Situation

NC131925 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] In a statement to the correspondent of the Voice of the Mountain radio, His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Republic, has commented on the situation in West Beirut by saying: The situation we are experiencing is better than it was before. We hope it will improve further in the coming days and that we will see an end to unacceptable behavior.

Replying to a question about the rumors disseminated by the media regarding Christians being evicted from West Beirut, his eminence said this is untrue. He added that a Muslim, by nature, is very calm and cannot possibly treat the Christian except on the basis of the bonds of national fraternity.

Shaykh Muhammad 'Ali al-Juzu, mufti of Jabal Lubnan, has told the Voice of the Mountain radio, that the successive events in Lebanon have proven that the Muslims are now tenaciously unified and that they have been able to stage a national uprising that transcended all religious boundaries. He added that Beirut has imposed itself on the Lebanese arena, has asserted its nationalist and Islamic identity, frustrated the opportunities the enemy had, and given Lebanon a national dimension around which Muslims and Christians alike have rallied — to such a degree that no Christian has been attacked and no Christian interests in the western area have been threatened; rather, everyone is very reassured by the tremendous discipline that has been achieved by the Islamic leadership in the western area which has made the Christians even more assured than if they were in the eastern area. He said Islamic tolerance is most magnificently obvious in West Beirut.

Meanwhile, His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan, the Ja'farite mufti, stated today that the siege of Beirut and its suburbs is unjustified and saw no need for it. He added that the siege will produce adverse reactions; namely, it will compel the inhabitants of the south to deal irresponsibly with the Israeli markets, without any control. He said if this new plot against Beirut goes on for a long time, it will prompt the citizens to react in a way which we can do without. He said: Therefore, we ask for all the crossing points in Beirut and its suburbs to be opened as well as all the roads to the south so that the citizens may again live in a state of confidence and relaxation, and revert to their normal life.

Lebanese Shi'ites Urge Islamic Revolution

LD131431 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Excerpt] According to a report by a correspondent of the central news unit in Damascus, a glorious ceremony was held yesterday afternoon at the Martyrs Cemetery of Bziza by the Hezbollah [Party of God] people of the Al-Biqa' region's towns and villages to mark the fifth anniversary of the Islamic Revolution. [words indistinct]

After some recitation from the Holy Koran, the brothers sang a song. Then Sayyid Hasan Nasrallah, a combative clergyman from the Al-Biqa' region, spoke of the sagacious leadership of the Imam of the Ummah [Khomeyni] in bringing the Islamic Revolution to fruition and toppling the shah's pro-American regime. He then cited the Muslim Iranian people's struggle in realising the objectives of the Islamic Revolution and the imposed war [by Iraq on Iran]. While condemning the interference of the superpowers and the Zionist regime in Lebanon, he said:

We oppose the programs and platform of the illegal and noncanonical government of Amin al-Jumayyil or any other military individual dependent on the superpowers. We shall continue our struggle until the Al-Jumayyil government is toppled. He then added: America, France, and Israel are enemies of Islam. We declare here that we follow the path of the Islamic Revolution and do not accept any other government in Lebanon.

Concluding his remarks, he condemned the recent Zionist Iraqi missile attack on heroic Dezful and stressed that the struggle againstthe enemies of Islam will continue in Lebanon until an Islamic government, led by the Imam of the Ummah, is established. He continued, saying: Islam is our religion; our path originates from it. We have no leader or source, but the Imam; we shall follow him. He added: We pledge to the Imam to continue our fight for Islam to the last drop of our blood; we shall not stop fighting until an Islamic government, led by the Imam of the Ummah, is established.

Afterwards some poetry was recited on the occasion of the anniversary of the Islamic Revolution. Then, Sayyid 'Abbas Musavi, the Friday Imam of Ba'labakk, having emphasized the need to use the Islamic Revolution as an example for the liberation from the yoke of the enemies of Islam and the superpowers, said: Most of the rulers of the Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia and Jordan, have been brought to power by the superpowers. They consider the superpowers their benefactors. However, when we come to the Islamic Republic of Iran, we see it is the only country which has refused to turn toward the East or West and is standing on its own feet. He then analysed the events that have taken place since the inception and subsequent victory of the Islamic Revolution, including the crimes committed by the monafeqin [hypocrites, reference to Mojahedin-e Khalq] and [former Iranian President] Bani-Sadr. Alluding to the fact that similar enemies exist in Lebanon, he stressed the need to follow the Islamic Revolution to foil the instigations of the enemies of Islam. He added: The Islamic Republic is our mother; its place is in our hearts; we receive our inspiration from it. He added-:: The presence of our brothers, the members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Lebanon, is the main support for our struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

Preparations Made To Dispatch Army to South

NC131542 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1500 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The Voice of the Mountain correspondent has learned that intensive contacts are underway to deploy the Internal Security Forces in nationalist Beirut and to charge the Army there with the protection of the public utilities. Preparations are also being made to dispatch an Army force to the south to carry out its national duty.

[Correction: The following item, which appeared on pages G6-8 in the 10 February Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, is being rerun in its entirety to allow for clear reading hampered in the earlier edition by faulty printing.]

Jordanian Daily Interviews Amal Leader Birri

JN091933 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 9 Feb 84 pp 1, 17, 20

[Interview with Lebanese Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri by *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* correspondent Ahmad 'Ali at Birri's headquarters in Beirut's Al-Barbir area "3 days before the outbreak of the current hostilities"]

[Text] *SAWT ASH-SHA'B*: It seems that the military situation is complicated. Fingers are on the triggers and an explosion is indicated. Are you expecting new developments?

Birri: Of course. The Phalange Party insists on dominating the fate of Lebanon at the expense of the Lebanese people and their Arabism, through absolute cooperation with the Israeli enemy, and with the military support of Zionism and Marines. As long as the government and Phalangists continue with this position, we will confront their hideous plot to foil it with all the means available to us. It is the southern suburb's fate to always pay the price.

In view of my long bitter experience, I do not for one moment trust any promise given by the other side or any cooperation with it — hence my constant fear that the other side is wagering on the military option only.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B: But you were among the first to express a desire to cooperate with President Amin al-Jumayyil earlier in his administration. You were also among those who called for establishing the legitimacy and deploying the Army. Why have you changed your position?

Birri: My position has not changed. My position is firm and genuine; it has been the position of the Amal Movement right from the start. That position calls for struggle by every means to establish a society of justice and equality. We welcomed Amin al-Jumayyil's ideas at the beginning of his administration and the moderation he showed and his claim that he would cooperate to overcome the crisis so Lebanon would belong to all the Lebanese, not just one faction. However, he has proven through practical experience and exercise of rule that he wanted to tighten the Phalangist's hold and impose factional hegemony over all of Lebanon's destinies.

We want one Lebanon — people and land. We want a Lebanon affiliated to its Arab nation. We also want respect for religious institutions, guarantee for the right of the believer and freedom of expression, and the achievement of the principle of justice and equality among all factions. In other words, equality in rights as well as in duties. We want Lebanon to be one electoral constituency, while they want to wager on Israel and the United States; in other words, they want to continue to seek the assistance of the Zionist enemy against the people of the same country to further consolidate their factional hegemony. They want to sever Lebanon from its Arab nation and turn it into cantons and a bridgehead for Israel and the imperialist forces to strike at the Arab nation.

As for the Army, we want it to deploy in the south as a national army to fight the Israeli enemy and liberate the south from the usurpers and occupiers. Once it does that, we would all be members of that Army. On the other hand, they want the Army to be an auxiliary force for the Phalangist militias.

For example, take the promotions in the Army over which they made such a big uproar. While the government promoted traitor Sa'd Haddad before his death and some of his traitorous officers, and while it continued to pay salaries to Haddad's forces, it withheld such promotions from deserving officers who protected the government from the nationalist and anti-Phalangist elements. Let me tell you that I am not defending Shi'ite Army officers, for many of them have been promoted, but officers from other sects who have not been. I have a list of brother Christian Army officers who have been deprived of promotion because they opposed Phalangist plans. What a crime and injustice this is against the Army.

History will tell who was the traitor and the true nationalist. We will continue to have good intentions, and they will continue to have bad intentions. The Lebanese public knows the truth. Still, I say that I accept the sentence of any impartial justice between us and those who are at the head of the authority so the world will know the type of government that is oppressing the Lebanese people.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B: Despite the fact that the vast majority of Lebanese are calling for the cancellation of the 17 May agreement, there are some who consider this agreement, in the absence of another alternative, as the only instrument for the liberation of southern Lebanon and Lebanon from the Israeli occupation. What do you say in this respect?

Birri: The 17 May agreement is not an agreement between Lebanon and Israel. It is an agreement between a faction in Lebanon, which has sold out to the enemy, and Israel. The agreement does not liberate southern Lebanon but helps to impose an occupation on all of Lebanon. This makes a despotic faction cling to it in an attempt to fortify itself through it against what it claims to be an Arab threat against Lebanon. Frankly speaking, and irrespective of the 17 May agreement or the attainment of the bases of justice in Lebanon, this faction's concept of Lebanon stems from factional and not national interests. Had this faction's concept been based on national interest, its evaluation of the 17 May agreement would have been different and there would not be a real problem in Lebanon. The other party views Lebanon as a group of communities and company with shares which are unequally distributed. It attempts to look at matters from the angle of loss and profit. This is the source of Lebanon's troubles. Irrespective of the Amal Movement's principled stand rejecting any agreement which goes beyond the Armistice Agreement and UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, a quick glance at the security measures is southern Lebanon contained in the agreement clearly shows that Israel seeks to benefit from its experience in 1978 when it invaded southern Lebanon and was later forced to withdraw leaving

behind the so-called free Lebanon statelet under the command of agent Sa'd Haddad.

Israel sought to benefit from that experience. That's why it included these security measures in the agreement. This means Israel has sought through this breach to withdraw from southern Lebanon through the window of the security measures and to reenter it through a wide door as this will benefit it and will limit its human, military and financial losses.

The faction which clings to the 17 May agrement, that is the Phalangists and their emblems in power, are trying through the agreement to get Israel's assistance against what they falsely claim is an Arab threat. Here we must ask the following question: Are we Arabs or not? Why are they seeking Israel's help? Will this benefit them? And what do they want to achieve? Do the Arabs pose a bigger threat to us than Israel? These questions have been answered by the entire Lebanese people through their commitment to their Arab affiliation and struggle in southern Lebanon against the Israeli enemy on behalf of the Arab nation. So, where is their logic which says that they must depend on the enemy?

SAWT ASH-SHA'B: As a result of the Israeli enemy's invasion of Lebanon, the Multinational Force, which includes U.S. Forces, came to Beirut. You are one of those calling for the withdrawal of these forces. What are the bases of this call?

Birri: When the Multinational Force left Beirut in the wake of the Sabra and Shatila massacres that had been committed by Israel with its Phalangist collaborators against the Palestinian and Lebanese, we were the first to call for its return to bolster the operation of peace and security. But, and we say this with regret, it has been proved that these forces came to Lebanon to entrench a specific state of affairs, and some of these forces have adopted a biased stand in favor of one party against the others as if they had come to protect the privileges of one faction at the expense of the others. Thus, they have become a militia of a specific party. Therefore, it is natural for us to call for their withdrawal after they proceeded on a course which does not fulfill the objective for which they came, that of safeguarding peace and security. On the contrary, it has been confirmed that these forces, particularly the U.S. and French Forces, have come to Lebanon to strike at the Lebanese people and the nationalist forces.

We call for the immediate departure of the MNF. This is a stand we have adopted before and which we reaffirm. These forces must be replaced by forces belonging to the United Nations.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B: Is the alliance between the Amal Movement and National Salvation Front [NSF] a tactical or strategic one; and what is the future relationship between the two with regard to developing a framework of cooperation and coordination?

Birri: There has been no difference in stands between the Amal Movement and NSF since its establishment. This applies to both the mountain war and its effects and the Geneva experience.

The Amal Movement and NSF uphold the same principles. Our objectives and approaches are one. As for future relationship, I do not think it can be better than what it is now. But, if you want to know why there is no unity or merger, it is because the Amal Movement and NSF have their own peculiarities. These concern the structure of the two organizations but do not constitute a problem or obstacle to the approach, objective, action, and complete harmony. The main thing is the common approach and action.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B: Is the national Islamic unity, which includes representatives of the Amal Movement, the NSF, and the Islamic Grouping, an opposition concept in Beirut or merely a reaction to foil any attempts to create a rift between Sunnites and Shi'ites?

Birri: Let me first tackle the opposition concept. Everyone is in the opposition with the exception of those benefitting from factional hegeomony. All the people belong to the opposition. Do you, as a journalist living in Beirut, believe that there are still people who have not joined the opposition? Everyone is in the opposition. Even those members of the Chamber of Deputies who backed the 17 May agreement are now in the opposition.

As for the national Islamic unity, it is not a reaction to attempts to create a sedition or split between Sunnites and Shi'ites. This unity, which has existed for a long time, is dictated by everything that is taking place in Lebanon. However, there were times when this unity passed through cool periods. The unity exists and is effective. It is also kept away from media publicity. We are now in the process of expanding it to include other sectors and all progressive nationalist forces.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B: The south is Nabih Birri's obsession. Every interview with Birri ends up with talk about the south. What is the current status of the national resistance in southern Lebanon against the Israeli occupation in the battle to liberate and unify Lebanon?

Birri: The south is paying blood tax for the entire Arab nation, not just Lebanon, in its brave resistance to the Israeli aggression. In light of current developments, the national resistance in the south is the origin, base, and objective. The continuation of the resistance is in the real interest of Lebanon's unity and liberation. The real unity in the south, which combines all factions and sects against Israeli occupation, is for the purpose of entrenching the southerner on his land -- Lebanon for which he is shedding his blood. Duty says the capital and whole of Lebanon should have backed the southerner in his steadfastness. But this is not happening.

What is more serious is that the southerner alone shoulders the burden of the defeatism, inaction, frustrations, and divisions in the Arab homeland and the shortsightedness of official Lebanese policy. It is his destiny to depend entirely on himself, after he has been abandoned by the Arab states and governments, in continuing the struggle and completely rejecting the Israeli occupation. This is not new about the southerners, who fought French colonial rule and adhered to their true Arabism, and who rejected Ottoman rule and fought Ahmad Pasha the murderer. The southerners also linked their fate to the Palestine question. They have shouldered the burden of this question since 1948. They

have sacrificed for that question. The south is an extension of Palestine. This calls for confidence, hope, and reassurance that the Lebanese national resistance will continue to grow until the liberation of the entire homeland from Israeli occupation and the achievement of Lebanon's sovereignty and unity.

Ahmad 'Ali: At this point Shaykh Hasan al-Masri, the officer in charge of information in the Amal Movement ended *SAWT ASH-SHA'B*'s interview with Nabih Birri, not because of the leader's many concerns, engagements, and responsibilities, but by saying: "Do not forget that many people wnat to congratulate Brother Birri on his newly born child which he called Amal after the Amal Movement which he heads." Still, I put a final question to Birri: Most sides have their own special radios speaking for them. Are you against special radios so much that Amal does not have its own?

Birri laughed and said: "Have you been informed or is this just a spontaneous question? Well, we were against special radios and only wanted one radio speaking for one Lebanon, a radio expressing all viewpoints and presenting facts objectively and without bias. But since there are two radios speaking for the Phalangists, spitting their venom and distorting the facts, the other sides must also have their special radios expressing their viewpoints.

Unfortunately, when the censorship increased on the Lebanese press, which we want to be free, and when the Amal Movement statements were killed by public security authorities, we had no choice but to set up a special radio for the Movement. I now tell you that we are building two radios which will begin transmission soon. One will be a commercial radio, and the other an ordinary news radio. The former will finance the later. You will hear Voice of Amal in the next few weeks.

Defense Minister on UN Forces, Kamikaze Planes
AU131751 Vienna PROFIL in German No . 7, 13 Feb 84 pp 38, 39

[Interview given by Defense Minister Major General Mustafa Talas to *PROFIL* Reporter Otmar Lahodynski: "Let the Americans Stay in the Sea" — in Damascus, date not given]

[Text] *PROFIL*: U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger held Syria corresponsible for the raid by suicide commandos against U.S. troops in Beirut. It now seems, however, that even the Americans have realized that there will be no solution to the Lebanon conflict without Syria's cooperation. U.S. Middle East envoy Donald Rumsfeld has already met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam twice this year. What did the United States propose to Syria for a settlement of the Lebanon conflict?

Talas: The Americans are not approaching us with any proposals, but with ideas of the CIA. What they want in Washington is forSyria to succumb to the Israelis and the United States. Even if all Arabs would agree to being under the Israeli yoke, there are 10 million Syrians who say no to the Americans. Where were the Americans when Beirut was bombed? The United States and Israel must leave our countries. Time is working for the Arab nation. The Lebanese have already realized that the Americans are not on their side and are not working for their benefit.

PROFIL: You stated that you have kamikaze pilots who are ready to attack the U.S. warships off the Lebanese coast. Would you be willing to risk a war againt the superpower United States?

Talas: America has declared war on Syria and has come with its warships to defeat Syria. We did not go to Florida, the Americans came to us. If America wants to occupy Lebanon and defeat the Syrian Army, I shall do all I can to repulse the American Armed Forces. There is a natural right to self-defense. We do not wish to be involved in a war with any superpower. But if the superpower comes to us and wants to occupy our countries in order to pass them on to Israel, we naturally can not welcome the Americans. We will defend ourselves with every possible means including those that you have mentioned. Never fear, we are strong enough.

PROFIL: There exists a plan for replacing the multinational armed forces in Lebanon with UN troops. Would Syria agree to this? And under what conditions would Syria be willing to withdraw its troops from Lebanon?

Talas: If these troops guarantee that the Israelis completely withdraw from Lebanon and at the same time the Lebanese Government does not sign the agreement of 17 May, Syria would agree to UN troops entering Lebanon under the condition that the multinational troops leave Lebanon once and for all.

PROFIL: President Reagan will only withdraw his Marines and warships if he can save face. Will Syria help him to do so?

Talas: I have said repeatedly that to me, Americans and Israelis are the same. Reagan has brought the Marines to Lebanon. He also ordered the Israelis to march into Lebanon. We are not willing to assist Reagan. As far as I am concerned, let the Americans stay out at sea. The American leadership hates the Arab nation. The United States is implementing Israeli policy in this region, which the Arab nation rejects completely. Syria has assumed the conduct of Arab policy, on the line of the rejection front. Some Arab leaders have begun a different policy such as the dog As-Sadat and lately, such as the dog 'Arafat. There is a lion in Syria. This lion does not betray his homeland. The lion Al-Asad defends his house.

PROFIL: It seems, however, that the Syrian lion it becoming increasingly isolated in the Arab camp. Egypt was just invited to reenter the ICO. Now Egypt's readmission to the Arab League is being discussed. A strong Egypt in the Arab camp would constitute a strategic counterweight to Syria.

Talas: If some Arab leaders fear for their position of power and for this reason are working behind the American screen, there is nobody in Syria who fears for his position, from the state president down to the lowest armed forces' member. America will not solve any Arab problem. America is working in Israel's interest, and if it should be the American screen that unites Islam and the Arabs, we shall be neither with Islam nor with the Arabs. An Islam that succumbs to the Americans and Israelis has nothing to do with Islam. Our prophet provided the greatest example: The prophet fought against the Persian and Roman empires. We are strong because we know that the Arab peoples are on our side. The Arab peoples are against their leaders. The Arab people in Jordan are against King Husayn. He does not dare sign a treaty with Israel. Should he sign one you will see what he will live to see. How did As-Sadat die? He died like a dog after he signed the treaty with Israel. The leaders who are controlled by the Americans will suffer the same fate as As-Sadat. They will die from the bullets of their own people.

PROFIL: Syria has few friends left in the Arab camp. The rejection front now only consists of Syria, Libya, and South Yemen.

Talas: We are not isolated. The Soviet Union is with us, and he who has the Soviet Union for a friend and partner does not fear America at all. The Soviet Union instills fright in any world state and fears no nation. We have the Arab people on our side. There are some leaders opposing us. Properly speaking, these leaders are not opposing us in principle, but they are afraid of America. The Arab people are not afraid of America. I have received letters from Saudi Arabia, the Gulf states, Algeria, and Egypt. People in all these letters wrote me: "You have raised our heads when downing the U.S. combat planes." I am proud that Syria is keepng high the head of the Arab nation. Mubarak or some traitor who has sold himself to Israel certainly has not received such a letter. Syria is being surrounded by the hearts of millions of people of the Arab nation.

All socialist states are with us. China is with us, that is one billion people. How can we feel isolated?

PROFIL: There seems to loom up an alliance between Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, and 'Arafat's PLO on the Palestinian issue. An official split of the PLO no longer seems avoidable. Will there soon be a separate PLO in Damascus?

Talas: The traitors' alliance has no value on the international scene. Nobody who betrays the Palestinian cause can represent Palestine. Mubarak lacks the right to speak on behalf of the Palestinians after handing over the Sinai to the Israelis. Saddam Hussayn, who is waging the dirty war against our brothers in Iran, also lacks the right to speak about the Palestinian issue. Nor is King Husayn, whose grandfather sold Palestine, entitled to speak about Palestine. And Yasir 'Arafat, who has betrayed Palestine, has no right at all. Pass on my words that Syria alone has made more sacrifices for the Palestinian cause than Egypt, more than Palestine itself, more than Jordan, Iraq, and more than all the Arab states combined. Who except Syria and the free Palestinians have the right to talk about Palestine? The Palestinians who are negotiating with the Americans are not in a position to talk about Palestine. They are all American dogs. This applies to all those that I have mentioned. We renounce neither our honor nor our independence. This is why the PLO will always remain one organization, and this organization will emanate from Syria. All the others who struggle from other corners will disappear and will be useless.

PROFIL: And what is to become of 'Arafat?

Talas: 'Arafat has abandoned the Palestinian's cause. For 10 years he has worked in the interest of the United States. When As-Sadat announced his trip to Jerusalem, 'Arafat was in the Parliament in Cairo. His presence at that time was no coincidence. He applauded and rejoiced for As-Sadat.

PROFIL: Who will be 'Arafat's successor?

Talas: That question remains for the Palestinians to resolve.

PROFIL: Militarily Syria is stronger than ever. The Soviets have supplied you with new missiles such as the SAM 5 and SS 21 and have allegedly dispatched 7,000 military advisers to Syria. Do you feel strong enough for a possible new war against Israel?

Talas: We believe that Syria is ready to repulse any Israeli attack. Israel is a state based on hostility. It continues its hostility to an increasing extent. We have rebuilt our Armed Forces, naturally with the assistance of our friends in the Soviet Union. We are not afraid of any war. We are ready to wage 100 wars against Israel rather than renounce a single grain of our homeland's soil.

USSR's Aliyev Postpones Syria Visit 9 Feb

LD101328 KUWAIT KUNA in English 1238 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Moscow, Feb 10 (KUNA) — Soviet President Yuriy Andropov has died, it was officially announced Friday. Announcement of the Soviet leader's death came after a series of clear indications beginning Thursday night after he had passed away. Soviet T.V. announcers wore black and radio stations broadcast sombre music raising fears that Andropov had died. Wednsday night, Andropov's son Igor, a member of the Soviet delegation to the Stockholm disarmament talks, returned home suddenly.

On Thursday morning, KUNA learned that Geydar Aliyev, a Politburo member and first deputy prime minister widely seen as a possible successor to Andropov, had cancelled an important visit he was to make to Syria. Officials told KUNA that this was due to Andropov's death shortly before the formal announcement was made.

Delegation Departs For Andropov Funeral

JN131346 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] A party and state delegation comprising 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general; Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; and General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces and defense minister; left Damascus for Moscow this morning to represent Syria at the funeral of late USSR President Yuriy Andropov. The delegation will also extend condolences to the USSR leadership on behalf of comrade Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th Party secretary general and president of the republic; and the command of the party the state, and the Syrian progressive national front.

Al-Asad, Khaddam Receive Libya's Jallud

JN131933 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] At 1230 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the 1 September Revolution leadership in Libya. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. During the meeting, the two sides discussed the situation in the region, the developments in the Lebanese arena, the U.S. interference in Lebanese internal affairs, and the U.S escalation of tension in the region.

Jallud Meets Walid Junblatt

LD132051 Tripoli JANA in English 1657 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus, Jumada al Ulla 10, Feb 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud had a meeting in Damascus this morning with Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party and head of the National Salvation Front. The meeting was attended by Riyadh Ra'ad, head of the party's foreign relations affairs.

PDRY Leader Makes Statement, Leaves 13 Feb

JN131342 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, ended here this morning. The talks which began Sunday, dealt with the situation in the region and developments in the Lebanese arena in light of the U.S. Government's escalation of its interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs and the U.S. and Israeli threats to commit aggression. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad left Damascus at the end of a short working visit to Syria.

In a predeparture statement, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: I am happy while leaving fraternal Arab Syria to express satisfaction with the results of this visit and with my talks with Brother President Hafiz al-Asad. He added: These talks will contribute to the entrenchment of the militant alliance between our two peoples and countries and toward escalating support for the Arabs' struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and their agent instruments.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: During this visit, we were given the opportunity to discuss with our brothers in Syria the developments in the Arab arena, and the threats of aggression which are facing the Arab national liberation movement and our entire Arab people. He added: We held consultations and exchanged views on ways to confront U.S. and Israeli conspiracies seeking to legalize the occupation of the Arab territories through the U.S. and Israeli forces, and to obliterate legitimate Arab rights, foremost the Palestinian Arab people's right to repatriation and the establishment of their independent state.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: We reiterated to our brothers in Syria our principled and firm stand in support of the Syrian people's sturggle against all the conspiracies and schemes of aggression and expansion being concocted by the imperialist-Zionist forces. He added: We also reiterated our support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO against all forms of conspiracies and capitulatory and liquidatory schemes that have the Palestinian cause as target. He said: We also reiterated our support for the Lebanese people's struggle and for their nationalist and progressive forces, for ending the U.S.-Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory, and safeguarding Lebanon's unity, Arab affiliation, and independence.

Pap Cites Syrian Official on Lebanese Situation

LD131948 Warsaw PAP in English 0706 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus 12 Feb — Syrian Information Minister [title as received] Faruq ash-Shar' held a news conference for foreign newsmen here today, during which he presented the Syrian view of the Lebanese conflict, broad Mideast issues, and the relations between his country and the United States.

Referring to the latter issue, he said Syria is continuously confronted with unfriendly military and political actions taken by the Reagan administration, so that any hopes for better relations between the two countries have vanished. There will be no grounds for optimism in that regard as long as the U.S. does not radically change its overall Mideast policy, Ash-Shar' said.

"The air and artillery attacks launched from U.S. warships are a threat to peace and strip the Reagan policy of any credibility. Damascus has maintained extensive self-restraint with respect to the frequent shelling of areas where Syrian troops are stationed, but this will have to have a limit" the minister warned.

Asked by PAP Correspondent if the present power vacuum in Beirut can pose a threat to the interests and safety of the Syrian state, Ash-Shar' said "We support keeping an internal balance in Lebanon without resorting to force and violence, and we have called for such solutions for a long time, but the Lebanese Government has sent the regular Army against the patriotic forces, and attacked the opposition in the Ash-Shuf mountains. At present, the Lebanese national salvation front demands assurances that similar attacks will not be launched again. All that we have heard from the front's representatives here in Damascus implies that no dialogue with Al-Jumayyil will be possible without such assurances".

Asked by a PAP correspondent about chances for a meeting between foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon in order to seek ways out of the present bloody stalemate, the Syrian minister said his government has not been told about such plans.

Golan Heights Opposition to U.S. Shelling Cited

JN132135 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Occupied Golan — The Syrian Arab citizens in the village of Majdal Shams today staged a big demonstration against the bestial U.S. shelling of the residential areas in Lebanon's mountain area and Beirut's southern suburb. The enemy radio admitted that the demonstrators condemned the U.S. Administration's policy against the Lebanese nationalist forces. The citizens voiced their solidarity with the Lebanese people, represented by the nationalist forces.

Commentary Views U.S. 'Campaign of Slander'

JN131550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: U.S. officials make successive statements on Lebanon in which they try to depict the situation to U.S. citizens as if the dispute in this Arab country is between the Lebanese people, their government, the United States, Israel, peace and justice on the one hand, and Syrian and terrorism on the other. U.S. officials do not hesitate to attack Syrian officials by name, and to level accusations, defamations, and slander against them as Lawrence Eagleburger, under secretary for political affairs, did yesterday when he arrogated to himself the right of entering into a one-sided vituperation with Syrian officials in a manner unprecedented in relations among countries which respect norms and customs and abide by a minimum level of objectivity and mutual respect.

This baseness reached by some U.S. officials when dealing with the relations and dialogue with Syria neither harms Syria, nor affects its nerves, or changes anything in the reality of Syria's objective and principled treatment of the Lebanese problem and Syrian-U.S. relations. This only shows that these officials have lost their nerve, a behavior which has become characteristic of U.S. officials and their statements in the wake of the big failure that the clumsy U.S. policy in Lebanon has sustained and after U.S. military threats have turned into a joke which only harms U.S. prestige and which can never be considered as being a glorious page in the annals of the U.S. forces. This is so because

the people have come to view the *New Jersey* as being an object of ridicule.

In Lebanon, the Middle East, and in other parts of the world, a well known fact has been confirmed — U.S. imperialism has become more aggressive, fierce, and stupid and has deviated more from laws while it has not become any stronger, has not succeeded in tipping the balance of power in its interest, and has not attained a situation which enables it to impose a definite course of events in the world or the Middle East.

The mistakes the United States committed or is committing in Lebanon give the international public opinion a true picture of the dilemma and the involvement of the United States and of the gap between aspirations and true cability from which the U.S. Administration is suffering. They also give a true picture of the ranking U.S. officials' ignorance of the facts and realities.

It seems that some U.S. officials view Lebanon only through the maps which are present in the Pentagon and through the comprehensive U.S. strategy which seeks to control the world or to delay the collapse of imperialist positions in the region and those which existed at other times in the past. By doing this, they forget history, its heritage, the interconnection of relations, the unity and the interweaving of societies, customs, traditions, culture, joint interests, and common fate. They also forget the individual, the individuals of this region, as they forgot in the past the individual in Vietnam and in Southeast Asia. Those in Washington who forget history, the individual, and the people's legitimate interests will inevitably be doomed to failure and will be disappointed, and defeated.

Kissinger and after him Brzezinski tried to place Islam in Iran in the service of U.S. imperialism. The officials' ignorance of human nature, Islam, and history has foiled their schemes and shattered their dreams. A regime hostile to imperialism was established in Iran rather than one is under their control. It seems that U.S. officials, or at least some of them, do not want to learn from history. They believe that the gunboat diplomacy continues to be valid in dealing with peoples and that the adoption of the gunboat diplomacy instead of principles may achieve the imperialists interests. This is a very hazardous course which poses a threat to peace in the region and the world. At the same time, it is also a course that will lead the United States to inevitable failure.

Syria knows its place in the region and the world. It also understands geographic and historical facts, human nature, culture, traditions, and interests. It also is very well aware of the region's borders, its neighbors, and the balance of power in the region and in the world. That's why Syria is not affected by the campaign of slander which some U.S. officials have launched against it. Syria views it as the expression of the dilemma into which the Reagan administration has brought U.S. policy in the region.

Commentary Urges Lebanese To Rescue Homeland

JN101747 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, it will be better for the United States and President Reagan to consider the U.S. forces' withdrawal to the sea a prelude to their full withdrawal from Lebanon, particularly since the cover by which the United States concealed its objectives, namely the other contingents operating in Beirut within the Multinational Forces, has gradually begun to fall. Some of these contingents have actually withdrawn, while others are waiting to withdraw. At any rate, the truth remains the same — the wheel of history does not rotate backwards. What was dominant in a previous age will not continue to be dominant in a later age. The age of warships and destroyers and the age of colonialist invasions have gone for good. The United States, its colonialist allies, followers, and agents in our region and throughout the world must open their eyes and realize that it has become unacceptable and unreasonable for any people in the world to remain silent when they see occupation soldiers staying in their land, regardless of the occupation leaders' justifications and attempts to conceal their intentions through false and misleading campaigns, and regardless of their use of the means of aggression and toughness.

France, which has not yet withdrawn its forces from Lebanon, has indirectly admitted that the Multinational Forces' mission in Lebanon has failed completely and that the replacement of these forces by UN troops is inevitable. Naturally, the question is not that of dispatching a number of soldiers by this party or that, but the task entrusted to these soldiers and the party that is actually concerned about sending them. Since France admits the Multinational Forces' failure and pins big hopes on the UN troops, this clearly means the failure of the colonialist policy and its aggressive methods which are based on using force and the means of oppression and terrorism. It also means the need to apply the UN Charter, adhere to its principles, and implement its resolutions which are based on the international will and right, justice, and peace. Thus, we stress the need to revive all the UN resolutions concerning Lebanon, foremost of which are Resolutions 508 and 509 which call for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon, to implement the 1949 armistice agreement, and to cancel any agreement that has been imposed on Lebanon and its people through pressure and threat, especially the 17 May agreement.

In light of the U.S. Marines' withdrawal to the sea, all Lebanese forces must shoulder their national responsibility based on the unity of Lebanon's people and territorial integrity as well as its affiliation to the Arab nation and its role in this nation's battle against the imperialist and world Zionist forces. It is necessary to remind some of the Lebanese forces that have found refuge with the enemy and made themselves its puppet, to be aware of the danger caused to Lebanon by their acts. It is high time for

these forces to correct their behavior and end their deviation and dealings with the enemies of the homeland, because the national will is always the strongest and the most capable of achieving victory at the end.

At this very delicate phase, all Lebanese must take a second look at and reconsider their attitude concerning the tragic consequences of the 9-year war. They should consider the fact that there will be no life for Lebanon and themselves except through adherence to sovereignty, independence, halting the massacres and bloodbaths, defending the homeland, and strengthening cohesion between them and their Arab nation, particularly brother Syria, based on their common course, future, and fate. When all the Lebanese stand together in restoring their homeland to its offspring, reality, Arabism, and pan-Arab affiliation, this will certainly mean the beginning of salvation from tribulation and torture and the adoption of the most permanent and safe course for themselves and their beloved homeland.

Commentary Views Husayn, Mubarak U.S. Visit
JN122056 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Palestine Broadcast: From "With the Events" program]

[Text] Yesterday the United States revealed officially that the visits of President Husni Mubarak and the Jordanian king to Washington are taking place in the context of current talks between the United States and a number of Arab regimes to form a network of strategic alliances in the Middle East. A responsible source in the White House linked the arming of the regimes in Egypt and Jordan with the formation of the aforementioned network of alliances. He stressed the importance of linking the arming of Jordan with Stinger antiaircraft missiles with what hecalled the Syrian threat to Jordan and to the moderate line represented by the Jordanian regime.

It was learned in Amman that the U.S. President will ask both Husni Mubarak and King Husayn to concentrate their efforts on keeping the PLO removed from any political action and to use the PLO to strengthen the Jordanian moves. The U.S. President will also ask them to find alternative Palestinian personalities from Jordan, the occupied West Bank, and Gaza.

AFP referred to King Husayn's recent declaration that he rejects any amendments to UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 that will serve the PLO. The U.S. President described thevisits of Mubarak and Husayn to Washington as very important in supporting what he claimed was the quest for peace: the quest led by the United States in the Middle East. He pledged to arm Jordan and support its military force as long as the Jordanian rapid deployment forces, which are composed of 8,300 men, forms a strategic force in facing the Arab regimes opposed to the United States, especially after the Egyptian regime asserted its abidance by U.S. policy, and its preparedness to defend it, thus giving Jordan more weight on Egypt's side.

Damascus Reports Arab Ba'th Socialist Party Statement
JN112010 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] The Regional Command of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party in Jordan issued a statement today denouncing the suspect moves by Jordanian monarch Husayn, Yasir 'Arafat, and the Egyptian and Iraqi regimes — moves that are aimed against the Palestinian cause. The statement asked the progressive and nationalist political forces and parties to expose and contain these moves.

The statement indicated that the moves currently taking place among the parties of the reactionary axis, which has been founded by the United States, are beginning to assume new dimensions in conspiracy. It stressed that the question is no longer a question of keeping 'Arafat away from the Palestinian cause, or his selling out the Palestinian people to King Husayn. It is a question of carrying out all the plans that the U.S. Administration and Zionist militarism have failed to impose on the forces of Arab liberation.

The party command referred to King Husayn's decisions, which have been exposed as a link in the continuing plot against the Jordanian people and the forces of the Palestinian revolution. The Regional Command of the Ba'th party in Jordan called for the necessity of establishing a broad national front for the Palestinian resistance groups and the forces and parties of the Jordanian national movement. This would be a practical answer to the suspicious dialogue between the royalist regime and the 'Arafat clique in order to foil their conspiratorial plans. It also stressed the need for cohesion among the Arab liberation movements and the progressive Arab regimes led by Syria, and for a practical program to contain the line of submission and treason, and foil the imperialist-Zionist plans.

U.S. Announcement Issued on Lebanese Pact

TA140711 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] White House spokesman Larry Speakes said that the Administration would not try to save the Israel-Lebanon pact if Israel and Lebanon decide to cancel it. At home, Foreign Ministry sources refused to comment on the White House announcement, though a number of senior government officials expressed astonishment at what they saw as U.S. weakness and readiness to concede to Syrian aggression over the agreement. Political sources in Jerusalem recalled Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's words at the weekend, in a Voice of Israel interview, that if Lebanon annuled its agreement with Israel, Israel would see itself as released from its obligations under that agreement. This would include the undertaking to preserve the sovereignty of Lebanon.

Opinions Divided on Canceling Lebanese Pact

TA140739 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee are divided in their opinions regarding the news from Washington that the cancellation of the Israel-Lebanese pact will gratify the United States. Some members of the Likud view this announcement with great gravity, while the Alignment does not attach a great deal of significance to it. Arye Golan reports:

[Begin recording][Golan]Only yesterday the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee discussed the agreement between Lebanon and Israel. Some of the members felt that the agreement of 17 May is important even if it is not actually being implemented in practice. This was stated by Abba Eban of the Alignment and Yehuda Ben-Me'ir of the NRP. This morning Yitzhaq Rabin said that he did not consider the statements emanating from Washington — on the latter's indifference to the pact — as being of cardinal importance. Everything was being done, Rabin said, to ensure the continuing presidency of Al-Jumayyil — his presidency, not his actual rule.

On the other hand, Ehud Olmert of the Likud, and also a member of the committee, regards the canceling of the agreement as grave, especially in light of the fact that it was the Americans who at the time exerted considerable pressure on Israel to enter into such an agreement, and this despite the doubts prevailing in both the government and the opposition in Israel as to the point of an agreement without a prior dialogue with the Syrians.

[Olmert] For the United States to come to us now and tell us that it would really like this agreement to be canceled is, in my opinion, an irresponsible statement and is also not exactly fair. What is more, I think I am expressing a consensus existing in the Knesset and in its Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, and I also reflect the position of the government. There is a difference between an agreement that was not fulfilled, but which is still valid, and an agreement under which we have in advance waived the other side's commitments. A very significant component in Lebanon's commitments is the fact that at no time will any terrorist or belligerent action be taken against us from within Lebanon's borders. What interest would we have in waiving this voluntarily? Only in order to have the Lebanese president become an all-out puppet of the Syrians?

[Golan] These, then, are the questions being asked in Jerusalem at this time, while it is clear that the United States is prepared to do a great deal in order to rescue Al-Jumayyil's tottering regime. And if it should transpire that Washington does in effect support the canceling of the Lebanese-Israel agreement, there will be people here who will propose the cancellation of other agreements as well — agreements to which the United States is a signatory — such as the Camp David accords, for instance. [end recording]

Arabic Dispatch on Husayn-Mubarak-Reagan Meetings

JN132126 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 13 Feb 84

[From "With the Events" program]

[Excerpts] In the United States, and in the White House in particular, a summit meeting will be held tomorrow among the U.S. President, the Egyptian president, and the Jordanian king. During this meeting, President Reagan's initiative for bringing about peace in the Middle East will be discussed. This initiative was disclosed in September 1982. Middle East affairs correspondent Sha'ul Menashe reports:

[Begin recording] A meeting was held between King Husayn and President Mubarak in a hotel in Washington last night. This meeting is further evidence of the melting of the ice between Egypt and Jordan on the one hand and between Egypt and most Arab countries on the other. It was also decided that President Reagan would meet with King Husayn in the White House this evening. During this meeting, the President will try to persuade the king to join the peace march in the Middle East.

It is also expected that the issue of Stinger missiles will be discussed. Jordan will receive 1,613 of these missiles. They will probably be delivered in four shipments. Western military experts say these missiles have a major defensive importance for Jordan in light of the air offensive capabilities that Syria possesses. The Stinger antiaircraft missile is used by individual soldiers. It has been learned that the U.S. Administration last week asked the Congress to approve that deal, which amounts to $40 million.

In addition to talks on the peace march in the Middle East, the tripartite summit will discuss the situation in Lebanon. President Mubarak and King Husayn want to acquaint themselves with the details of U.S. policy aimed at resolving the Lebanese crisis. Mubarak will focus on bilateral relations, foremost of which is U.S. aid to Egypt.

President Mubarak is due to meet with senior officials in the U.S. Administration including Treasury Secretary Donald Regan. Their talks will revolve around the issue of increasing U.S. aid to Egypt. It has been learned that Egypt is seeking to get as much as Israel does. The difference is about $250 million. [as heard] [end recording]

Shamir Meets Congressman on Jordan, Syrian Jewry

TA131140 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The territorial disagreements between Israel and Jordan need not disrupt the establishment of normal relations between the two countries. This was said today by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in a talk he held this morning with U.S. Congressman Wyche Fowler. Shamir said that Husayn should sever his relations with 'Arafat and the PLO since the OLO is the enemy of Jordan as well as the enemy of Israel. The prime minister asked Fowler, who is now leaving for a tour in Syria, to ask about the fate of Jews there, adding it is very important that the Syrians know that a U.S. congressman is taking care of this issue.

This report was transmitted by our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel.

POST Report

TA140725 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The territorial dispute between Israel and Jordan need not necessarily preclude cooperation and normal relations in other matters, Prime Minister Shamir said yesterday.

In a conversation with an American congressman about to visit the Hashemite kingdom, Shamir noted that "there are many countries that have territorial disagreements, but that does not necessarily prevent normal relations or cooperation between them."

The congressman, Wyche Fowler (D-Georgia), will also visit Syria on his Middle East tour.

Shamir said Jordan ought to open negotiations with Israel "without losing any time." It ought to sever its links with the PLO, which he said is essentially hostile to the Hashemite regime. "He (King Husayn) should make peace with us, not with 'Arafat," Shamir urged.

Shamir listed several areas in which the two countries could usefully cooperate: water resources, agriculture, tourism to Elat and 'Aqabah, and economic projects.

In answer to the congressman's questions about the Palestinians living under Israeli administration, Shamir said their economic situaiton is good and it is wrong to say they have no political outlet since most of them are Jordanian citizens and are represented in the Jordanian Parliament.

Shamir noted that demonstrations took place on the West Bank in the days of Jordanian administration too — and they were dispersed by the army shooting into the crowd. "No one in the U.S. or Europe raised his voice about that," the premier said. Now the situation has radically changed and no such brutal methods are employed by the Israeli authorities to keep order, he said.

Shamir urged Fowler to take up the plight of Syrian Jewry in his meetings in Damascus. He said it is important that the Syrian government know that American politians take an interest in the fate of the Jews of Syria.

Knesset Committee Views IDF Options in Lebanon

TA131612 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today held a debate with the participation of Defense Minister Moshe Arens. The highlight of the debate was the possible withdrawal from the Al-Awwali. Several members voiced support for a redeployment of IDF troops south of this line. Our knesset correspondent Gil'ad Mishori reports:

[Begin recording] The meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee was overshadowed by the debate the Cabinet is scheduled to hold this week. Commenting on this issue, Minister Arens said: One must take into account the fact that no line whatsoever can be hermetically sealed.

Other committee members expressed themselves in favor of a withdrawal to the Az-Zahrani. Yehuda Ben-Me'ir of the National Religious Party said: As far as its requirements are concerned, the current deployment is not worth the benefit it gives us. Ehud Olmert of the Likud noted: Since the goal is security arrangements, any recommendation by the IDF would be acceptable to me. Ge'ula Kohen observed: We must unilaterally redeploy to ensure our own security arrangements. I am not afraid of partitioning Lebanon; if it becomes necessary to remain in a particular area for security considerations, we will stay there.

Yosef Rom said: If we talk about a unilateral withdrawal, the Syrians will not be interested in any sort of negotiations. Abba Eban of the Alignment said: We must think in terms of a brief and nonpermanent stay in an area that requires security arrangements.

The agreement with the Lebanese Government was also on the committee's agenda. Referring to this issue, MK Eban said: The agreement was doomed from the start. Lebanon could not implement it and Syria did not want to implement it. Nevertheless, Eban is opposed to abrogating the agreement even if it is unrealizable.

Yehuda Ben-Me'ir noted: We should firmly insist on the implementation of the agreement. Ge'ula Kohen described the agreement as a mistake. Commenting on this issue, Minister Arens said: I attach the utmost importance to the commitment by the Lebanese Government to prevent acts of terrorism against Israel. If Lebanon abrogates the agreement, we will also be free of our commitments. [end recording]

Further on Arens Remarks

TA131832 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens says Israel must now consider how far it wants Israeli forces in Lebanon's eastern sector to be from the Syrian Army. He was speaking to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Arens said choosing a new line for Israel's deployment in southern Lebanon depends on who faces Israel in the various sectors. He said the eastern sector should be distinguished from the central and western sectors where, he said, Israel is exposed to hostile elements.

During the committee meeting, two coalition members — the Likud's Ehud Olmert and the National Religious Party's Yehuda Ben-Me'ir — said none of the original aims of the war in Lebanon have been achieved. They voiced support for a withdrawal to the Az-Zahrani River if the army's General Staff recommends this.

Earlier, the defense minister rejected the call for setting up a commission of inquiry into the war in Lebanon. Arens was addressing the Knesset plenum which was concluding a debate on the war in Lebanon held 1 month ago. The Alignment submitted a proposal for a concluding statement which said that the government has gotten the army entangled in Lebanon and must now withdraw it from Lebanon within a few months after ensuring security arrangements. But this proposal was voted down by the coalition.

Cabinet Secretary Comments on Lebanon Developments

TA130947 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 12 Feb 84

[Press conference with Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor following 12 February Cabinet meeting]

[Text] Question: There have been reports in recent days about Israel perhaps acting independently of the United States to help prop up the Al-Jumayyil regime. Could you comment?

Answer: Well, I cannot comment on this in detail. I can say that of course it is the interest of the West, of the United States and of Israel, that the legitimate constitutional Government of Lebanon survive this attack by the Syrians and their allies and survive this attempt to overthrow this government. It is first and foremost up to the Lebanese Government to do what is necessary in order to survive. We have not been asked to intervene or to help in Beirut. As you know, our army has not been in Beirut, or near Beirut, for several months now.

Question: There have been talks of freezing or abrogating the agreement on the part of the Al-Jumayyil Government and perhaps without any serious objection by the United States. What is the government's feeling about this?

Answer: We do believe that the 17th of May 1983 agreement is an important instrument both in the Israeli-Lebanese relationship — as a way to secure the sovereignty of Lebanon, the security of Israel in the north, and a withdrawal of Israeli forces — and, in another aspect: That is to say, the overall peace process in the Middle East. Having signed a peace treaty with Egypt, here we had another attempt, another Arab country, to sign a treaty with Israel, recognizing Israel, ready to live in peace with Israel — and we see another Arab country, Syria, trying forcibly to force Lebanon to abrogate this agreement; and I think the precedent of an agreement signed between Israel and an Arab country which is abrogated by the pressure, by the influence, of another Arab country is dangerous to whomever wants to see the continuation of the peace process in the Middle East. That is another reason, and a very important one, why everybody should object to the abrogation of the 17th of May agreement between Israel and Lebanon.

Question: If the May 17th agreement were scratched, does the Israeli Government believe that it could come to some arrangement, either tacit or otherwise, with the Syrians to secure northern Israeli borders and still reduce its troop presence in south Lebanon?

Answer: I would not like to comment on this hypothesis. I hope the agreement will not be abrogated. I can say that our main concern, and the main goal of this operation, peace for Galilee, which has been launched over a year-and-a-half ago, was to secure the lives of citizens of Israel in the north, in the Galilee. This is what we want to do, this is what we have proposed to do through the May 17th agreement. This is what we will do anyway, whatever happens. We believe it is the first and most important obligation of the government to secure normal peaceful life to its citizens. This government, or any other Government of Israel, I believe, will never be in a position where it will not be able to secure the safety of its citizens.

Question: Is it your assessment that the Al-Jumayyil Government can carry through with this agreement now, since it hasn't done so in the previous eight months?

Answer: The situation of the Lebanese Government is well known, and the condition is well known. Abrogation of the agreement is another step which should not be taken. It has not only a meaning for the agreement itself; it has a symbolic meaning. And if you want to understand how important it is, you can draw this conclusion from the very heavy weight that the Syrians put on the Lebanese to abrogate this agreement. Why do they pressure? Because they want to show that there is no way to peace with Israel, to coexistence with Israel, to normal peaceful life with Israel — and they want to show that they can veto any peace process in the Middle East. This is what is at stake.

Question: Has the Israeli Government already acknowledged to itself that carrying through this agreement is an impossibility at this time?

Answer: No, I wouldn't say that. But I wouldn't like to characterize the situaiton, the conditions under which the Al-Jumayyil Government operates now. I understand it is difficult. And that is why I said that apart from the actual present fulfilment of this agreement, the abrogation is yet another step; and we hope it will not be taken.

Question: Will Israel take unilateral steps in southern Lebanon if the treaty is abrogated?

Answer: I wouldn't like to comment on the possibility of the abrogation of the agreement. I can say that we will have to take the necessary steps in the south of Lebanon only for one goal: the security and the safety and the peaceful life of the citizens of Israel in the north of the country. It is the first obligation of this government to see that people can live without katyushas, without rockets, without infiltration. This is what we will do — I hope with the agreement.

Minister Pat on Mistakes in Lebanon

TA101813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Minister Gid'on Pat has said that Israel got into too many complications in Lebanon and erred in the hope that a new political situation would be created in Israeli-Lebanese relations. We bet on the wrong horses in Lebanon, Pat said. However, he thinks that the horses should not be changed and support for the Christians should not be stopped. We must think about how to avoid putting all our hopes on one element in Lebanon, the minister of industry said. He was speaking in Haifa.

Changes Possible in Civilian Administration

TA101404 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 10 Feb 84 p 12

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] In the defense establishment there were discussions a while ago about the possibility that, at the same time a replacement is appointed in Judaea and Samaria for Brigadier General Shlomo Ilya, changes will be made in the present structure in which the civilian administration is separated from the military arm. Our correspondent has learned that a list of candidates to replace Brig Gen Ilya has been prepared, but the candidate has not been appointed as yet. The decision on this issue is likely to take place within 2 weeks. There is a tendency to slect a person who will fit in to the situation that existed before the civilian administration — that is, a man with military qualifications. In the past the possibility was raised of maintaining the separation only at the senior levels while uniting the two arms in the various regions.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens is hesitating to abolish the civilian administration due to the political implications of such a decision. The comptroller of the defense establishment, Major General [reserves] Me'ir Zore'a', previously prepared a report in which he specified many defects in the functioning of the civilian administration in its present form.

Syrian-Backed Terrorists Return to S. Lebanon

TA131528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Terrorists operating under Syrian sponsorship have recently returned to southern Lebanon. This was reported to our correspondent Yo'el Dar by travelers coming from there. They believe the terrorists will at first try to establish and consolidate an infrastructure in the southern villages, and only then will begin to operate against the IDF and against local inhabitants with ties to Israel.

Israeli sources in Galilee confirmed this information for our reporter.

PLO Return to Beirut

TA140710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Senior Israeli sources say some hundreds of PLO men have returned to West Beirut in the last few days. The sources say this is likely to continue as long as Shi'ite militia control West Beirut, but they add that up to now the Shi'ites have prevented the PLO from opening offices in the Muslim sector of Beirut.

The sources also say that attacks on Israeli soldiers in south Lebanon were carried out by residents of that area, and not by Palestinians. They add that it is likely that Israel's presence in south Lebanon encourages Shi'ites to join extreme organizations. Scores of Lebanese Shi'ites, Druze, and Christians have reportedly joined the south Lebanese militia, which was led by the late Sa'd Haddad. ITIM reports that yesterday, at the mobilization center at Marj 'Uyun, new militiamen, mostly youngsters, streamed to join the militia, and they will be sent to train in bases in the south.

Israeli Arabs Linked to Terrorist Activity

TA131425 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Feb 84 p 2

[Report by Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] Security restrictions and difficulties in obtaining sabotage materiel compel Arab youths from the occupied territories to form ties with Israeli Arabs so that they carry out for them, or jointly with them, terrorist acts within the Green Line.

A review by security sources indicates that there were 45 terrorist acts within the Green Line between 1979 and 1983, all solved. Of these 45 terrorist acts, 30 were carried out by Israeli Arabs and 15 by Arabs from the territories.

Most of the efforts to mobilize Israeli Arabs for hostile activity are directed at youths, primarily with a criminal background, who became orthodox Muslims under the clergy's influence.

"The volunteers" from among the Israeli Arabs easily obtain arms and sabotage materiel, travel in Israeli vehicles (which have no special identification tags), have a good knowledge of the activity arena, have a good command of Hebrew, and know how to escape from scenes of terrorist incidents quickly.

RAKAH's Wilner, Tubi to Moscow 12 February

TA111729 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1710 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] In accordance with a decision by the RAKAH center, Secretary General MK Me'ir Wilner will leave for Moscow on Sunday, 12 February, to attend Andropov's funeral. MK Tawfiq Tubi, the RAKAH deputy secretary general, will also leave for Moscow to attend Andropov's funeral.

Center Condolence Message

TA111806 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1740 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] The RAKAH center has sent the following cable to the CPSU:

We share in the deep mourning of the Communist Party and Soviet people over the death of Yuriy Andropov. This is a heavy loss to the international communist movement and all peoples of the world who are fighting for peace, cultural progress, democracy, and socialism. Andropov made a most important contribution to the theory and practice of socialism and the furtherance of world peace. Remember Andropov. The Leninist leader will be engraved in our hearts.

Likud MK Sends Telegram to New Soviet Leader

TA131203 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1152 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] MK Mikha'el Kleiner rushed to send a telegram to the new Soviet Leader, Konstantin Chernenko, in which he asks the Soviets to open the gates to Jews who want to leave the Soviet Union. Kleiner also calls on Chernenko to release all prisoners of Zion and to allow the study of Hebrew in the Soviet Union.

Israeli Druze Protest to Reagan, United Nations

TA101316 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Representatives of the Israeli Druze have protested to President Reagan about the continued U.S. Navy shelling of the Druze villages in the Ash-Shuf Mountains. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that the Druze followup committee, on behalf of Lebanese brethren, has sent a protest cable to the White House.

In another cable, to the UN secretary general, the committee demanded that the Security Council intervene and influence the United States to stop its attacks, which are aimed at defending a tyrant ruler in B'abda Palace.

Pro-Syrian Druze Demonstrate on Golan Heights

TA131527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Pro-Syrian Druze demonstrated today in the village of Majdal Shams to protest U.S. policy vis-a-vis their fellow Druze in Lebanon. Police were present, but did not intervene. Extremists on the Golan Heights tried to organize a school strike, but canceled it at the last minute.

PLO Role Seen in W. Bank Universities Reopening

TA131457 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 13 Feb 84 p 2

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] The An-Najah College in Nabulus and the Islamic College of Hebron have resumed classes following a lengthy dispute between the students and the directorates. According to some reports, the dispute was resolved after Abu Jihad [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], the PLO official responsible for the territories, directed the student unions to accept the position of the directorates in the dispute over foreign lecturers. The students had demanded the firing of lecturers who signed the document stating that the PLO is a hostile organization. This occurred even after the civilian administration made changes which made it easier to sign the document. Even before the rebellion led by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], the PLO supported the directorates against the students. However, it could not give them this support due to the crisis in the PLO. Now, following Abu Jihad's return to Amman, it seems that his stand in favor of the directorates was decisive.

Poll Shows Decrease in Shamir's Popularity

TA131403 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Feb 84 p 1

[PORI Poll]

[Text] In January there was a decrease in the popularity of the prime minister and the Likud ministers, with the exception of Deputy Prime Minister David Levi, whose popularity increased. This is the result of a public opinion poll conducted by the PORI Institute for *HA'ARETZ*.

The popularity of Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir decreased from 45.6 percent who were satisfied with him in December to 30.3 percent in January. The popularity of Finance Minister Yig'al Kohen-Orgad went down from 32.8 percent to (?25.6) percent in January. The popularity of Defense Minister Moshe Arens went down from 66.4 percent in December to 60.6 in January. Contrary to this, the popularity of David Levi, deputy prime minister and minister of construction and housing, has increased from 53.4 percent in December to 56.3 percent.

Education and Culture Minister Zvulun Hammer continues to be the most popular minister in the Cabinet. Some 67.4 percent are satisfied with his performance, as opposed to 65.8 percent in December. His party colleague National Religious Party leader Dr Yosef Burg enjoys only half the support that the education minister enjoys; 31.3 percent are satisfied with his performance as interior and religious affairs minister compared to 27.3 percent in December, an increase of 4 percent.

The poll included a representative sample of 1,200 men and women who were personally interviewed throughout the country.

Shim'on Peres on Need for Early Elections

TA102109 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Shim'on Peres said this evening that the Alignment would make no further attempts to establish an alternative government, and the chances for a national unity government were minimal.

Speaking at the opening of the Labor Party's Young Guard congress in Bet Berl, Peres said the Alignment now believed unambiguously in early elections.

He also said the Alignment did not intend to come to power through strikes and scorched earth.

Agriculture Minister Opposed to New Settlements

TA131417 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The minister of agriculture opposes the establishment of new agricultural settlements either in Israel or in the territories. At a meeting with the press, Minister Grupper explained that all agricultural quotas in Israel have been filled. He said a sharp discussion would take place tomorrow with the Jewish Agency and Zionist Federation. He would explain his position during the discussion, a position to which he intends to adhere. The minister will also meet with the prime minister tomorrow and brief him prior to next week's talks with EEC leaders in Brussels. Yitzhaq Shamir will ask them to set up a special committee to help Israel monitor Spain's entry into the Common Market.

African Presidents Send Condolences to USSR

EA111754 [Editorial Report] Nairobi KNA English at 0926 GMT on 11 February reports that Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi has sent a condolence message on the death of President Andropov. The report continues:

"His death, at this critical time, when the world is beset with many serious crises is, indeed, an unfortunate event, President Moi said. The president expressed his sincere hope that the noble work started by the late Yuriy Andropov toward real peace and lessening of international tension will be pursued vigorously by those left behind."

The Government of Kenya has decided that as a mark of respect, Kenya will observe 4 days of mourning with effect from today. During this period, flags will fly at half mast.

Mr Elijah Mwangale will lead the Kenya delegation to the funeral of the late President Andropov.

Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali at 1115 GMT on 11 February reports that Somali President Siad Barre has sent a message of condolence on the death of President Andropov. The message reads:

"I have been saddened by the death of the president of the Soviet Union, Yuriy Andropov, and speaking on behalf of the SRSP, the government, the people of Somalia, and on my own behalf, I request that our condolences should be conveyed to the CPSU Central Committee, the people of the Soviet Union, and the family of the former leader."

Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in English at 1000 GMT on 11 February reports that President Nyerere has expressed the Tanzanian people's great sorrow at the sad and untimely death of President Andropov. The report continues:

"He hailed Ndugu Andropov's desire for international peace and his determination that the Soviet Union should be respected by all powers. President Nyerere also said Tanzanians were confident that the good and friendly relations between the two countries and peoples will continue into the future, adding that Tanzanians joined the Soviet people in mourning President Andropov."

Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in English at 1300 GMT on 11 February adds:

"A Tanzanian delegation led by Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party Secretary General Kawawa leaves this evening for Moscow to attend the funeral of the late President Andropov. A 3-day period of mourning starts tomorrow, during which all flags will fly at half mast."

Kampala Domestic Service in English at 1000 GMT on 11 February reports: "It has been announced by the government that following the death of President Andropov, the national flag will fly at half mast until his burial on Tuesday."

Kinshasa Domestic Service in French at 1800 GMT on 10 February reports that Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko has expressed his deep sorrow on the death of President Andropov, and has sent a condolence message, which says in part: "During his presidency, we recorded with satisfaction the exchange of ideas between the Soviet and Zairean personalities with a view to consolidating and promoting our relations of cooperation." The message ends: "With his death, the world loses one of the political figures which has most put a mark on our era."

Reportage on OAU Liberation Committee Meeting

Administrators Reelected

AB090820 Lagos NAN in English 0803 GMT 9 Feb 84

[By James Bellow]

[Text] Arusha (Tanzania), Feb 8 (NAN) — Nigeria's Edward Aina was today re-elected assistant executive secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee for another four-year term by African foreign ministers currently meeting in Arusha, Tanzania.

Mr Aina defeated his Ghanaian opponent, S.G. Amu, by 15 votes to seven, the Nairobi correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reports.

The Ugandan incumbent assistant executive secretary, Ambassador Leban Oyaka, retained the position for another four-year term by defeating his Congolese challenger, P.H. Olasa, with eleven votes to nine.

The position of an assistant executive secretary has been held by Nigeria since the Liberation Committee was established in 1963. Mr Aina took over the position in October 1981 when the then incumbent, Lamine Metteden, was re-assigned to Mozambique as Nigeria's ambassador.

Tanzania, which hosts the Committee's headquarters, has exclusive rights over the executive secretaryship, according to the Charter establishing the Committee.

The week-long Committee meeting is expected to end today after adopting two draft resolutions prepared by its Technical Committee on Namibia and South Africa.

Results of Session Reviewed

AB100945 Lagos NAN in English 0910 GMT 10 Feb 84

[By James Bello]

[Text] Arusha (Tanzania), Feb 9 (NAN) — The OAU Liberation Committee ended its week-long meeting in Arusha on Tuesday with an appeal to the nonaligned nations, Arab states, as well as Arab financial institutions for urgent material and financial aid to enable national liberation movements in southern Africa to intensify their armed struggle.

The committee suggested that envoys be sent to selected OAU member states and Africa's traditional friends, particularly the socialist and Nordic countries, to solicit assistance in the form of military hardware for SWAPO and other freedom fighters in southern Africa. It called for the intensification of diplomatic offensive at the United Nations by OAU member-nations to bring about comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist regime in South Africa.

According to the committee, the time for pious resolutions and echoes of solidarity with the liberation struggle and the frontline states was over. It urged African states to show concrete commitment to liberation struggles through increased financial and military assistance. The East African correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reports that the 23-nation committee meeting attended by OAU foreign ministers listed air defense weapons, transport equipment, uniforms and medicine and food as some of the urgent requirements of SWAPO in the prosecution of the liberation war in Namibia.

In two separate resolutions on Namibia and South Africa, the committee deplored the increasing arrests, detentions, torture, murder and imprisonment of South African patriots by the apartheid regime because of their opposition to its criminal policies. It pleaded with the international community to undertake vigorous action to halt the continuing persecution, execution, imprisonment and detention of these patriots by the apartheid regime's security officials.

The committee suggested that the forthcoming 20th summit of the OAU should undertake a critical review of the situation and adopt appropriate measures for accelerating Namibia's independence. It strongly condemned the United States, Britain, Israel, multinational corporations and international finance institutions for their cooperation and links with the racist regime.

Nigeria's delegation to the meeting was led by its envoy to Ethiopia, Ambassador Ampim Jim Blankson.

Transport, Communications Conference Meets in Conakry
AB132045 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Excerpts] President Ahmed Sekou Toure, head of state and supreme leader of the revolution, this morning chaired the solemn closing ceremony of the fourth conference of African Transport, Communications, and Planning Ministers at the Palais des Nations in the presence of members of the Central Committee and the government and several observers of intergovernmental, UN, and OAU organizations.

It will be recalled that the opening speech by the supreme leader of the revolution at the beginning of this ministerial conference was adopted by participants at the meeting as a basic working tool. After 3 days of frank and democratic debates that took into account the ideas of the Guinean head of state, the African ministers of transport, communications, and planning examined objectively and realistically the resolutions that were submitted to them by the [word indistinct]. These 3 days of collective and individual reflection were marked by the adoption of a program consisting of 1,022 projects in the transport, telecommunications, and radio broadcasting sectors.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Moscow-Bound Messaadia

LD131622 Algiers APS in English 1005 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Algiers, 13/2/84 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, FLN secretary general, received yesterday Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politburo member head of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat who is due to represent Algeria at funeral of Mr. Andropov.

Mr Messaadia will head a delegation that includes Higher Teaching Minister Abdelhak Berarhi.

LIBYA

JANA Scores Mitterrand Statements on Chad

LD140017 Tripoli JANA in English 1835 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, Mumada Al Ulla 10, Feb 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — French President Mitterrand was interviewed by French television channel one yesterday evening. During the interview he made false allegations regarding a Libyan presence in Chad. He also defended the French presence in Chad by alleging that Libya was the one who started the occupation of Chad. The French president said he is responsible for the French presence in the world, alleging that the French Government responded to a general call by black Africa to stand beside Habre.

Commenting on the statements of French President Mitterand, the political editor of the JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY said the French president is trying in vain to affirm his allegations regarding a Libyan presence in Chad. He is taking this as an excuse to maintain French forces there so that they may completely side with the renegade clique in Ndjamena, this through his insistance on repeating the adage that the bigger the lie, the easier it is believed.

Such a method of conduct is easily discovered, as there are no indications of truth to Mitterrand's allegations whatsoever. Mitterrand seems to have hoped through his statements that we might start a slinging match with him as part of a policy of adventurism in a bid to black out the truth from public opinion. This truth affirms that the French forces are not peace-keeping forces and did not come to Chad for training, but have become a party in the war between Chadian factions.

President Mitterrand has shrouded matters with a deep mist to black out this truth in an attempt to keep the struggle between Chadian factions going, and to continue subjecting the Chadian people to the dangers and horrors of civil war. From this precept, Mitterrand has affirmed the unchanging manifestation of French colonialist policy, which calls for hegemony, occupation and expansion. We were hoping that the socialists would change the course of this policy that has brought loss and catastrophe to the French people, so that these people would be spared further catastrophies.

It is essential to take into consideration the Chadian people's desire for security, stability and unity, together with the absence of colonialist forces from their territories. But President Mitterrand dashed these hopes by adopting the colonialist policy which was practiced by war-mongering generals. He thought to use allegations that are baseless to justify the military presence in Chad. He even added to that by defending the allegation of the fascist regime in Sudan and the regime of Husni Mubarak in Cairo, thus covering up the true character of the French military presence which has in fact become a presence that is opposed to the desires and ambitions of the Chadian people.

The Mitterrand government has attempted in the past to avoid involvement in the war between Chadian factions, but now, through President Mitterrand's statement, it cannot but be directly involved not only in the civil war but also in placing obstacles before the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) so as to prevent it from carrying out its duty of realizing peace and security in Chad.

France is now playing with fire. This is not an easy game, and France must realize the meaning of playing with fire in territories that are not hers. For France has no business in Chad and is not linked to it by any security interests. Her involvement in Chad has repercussions and dangers. France must, here, realize that the Chadian war has its price. For if a war breaks out, it will be a long one and its losses and results will be drastic. France has tried this and the French people have experienced the horrors of such a war in Algeria, some African countries and in Vietnam too.

The war which France is taking in Chad will be much more dangerous and horrific. Even if this does not happen in our days, or even months later, at sometime when France must face the dangers of military involvement it will find that the land on which it is standing will have exploded, not only in Chad but in the whole of Africa.

The French president is overtly seeking to evade the true posture with regard to the justification of the French military presence in Chad. He has used false allegations and sought to give the picture of France as a cosmetic uplift. He has further sought to use French prestige as a cover for (?entrenching) French troops in the land of others, thus ignoring historical facts which have affirmed that the Chadian people had never known stability without war until the arrival of Libyan forces [as received] several years ago in response to the request by the true legitimate government headed by Mr Oueddei.

These facts will show that this was the first initiative realized by the Jamahiriya in bringing peace to Chad. The Jamahiriyah did nothing more than that, but France and its covert intentions dashed the Chadian people's big dream for freedom and hindered the highly important humanitarian effort exerted by Libya to avert the horrors of civil war in Chad. For it is the Chadians who fell in the battlefield, and what is now being witnessed in Chad is the responsibility of colonialist France. Furthermore, France is now totally allied to a renegade faction led by Habre who does not want to step down from power, rejects peace and declines any negotiation. By supporting and siding with this renegade, France has undermined the resolution of the Lagos summit conference

and aborted the role of the OAU in realizing peace and security.

France can no longer allege that it wants peace in Chad. Such an allegation has become a method of personnel propaganda and therefore is rejected. Through his statement, the French president has shown French presence in Chad has become a source of tension in the region and is linked to the expansionist, colonialist policies and designs adopted now in Chad by the government of President Mitterrand.

People's Congress Head Addresses Ninth Session
LD112009 Tripoli JANA in English 1438 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada al Ulla 8, February 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The General People's Congress (GPC) today started the proceedings of its ninth ordinary session at the People's Hall in Tripoli to formulate the resolutions passed by the Basic People's Congresses at their third ordinary session in 1983.

The GPC's secretary general, Mr Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, opened the congress's proceedings with a speech in which he welcomed the Jamahiriyah's guests from fraternal and friendly countries who have come to participate with the Libyan Arab people in affirming the entrenchment of people's authority.

Mr Rajab also welcomed other countries' representatives and ambassadors in the Jamahiriyah who had attended the inaugural session of the congress, expressing hope that they may prove to be a satisfactory link between the Jamahiriyah's people and their peoples, and to convey sincerely to their people what they witness on the land of the Al-Fatih as to the victory of people's authority.

Mr Rajab also conveyed the congress's greetings and total appreciation for the leader-teacher and revolutionary-intellectual Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his free comrades who sacrificed themselves to the people to rescue them from the claws of cruelty, oppression and ignorance and to arrive with them at the dawn of freedom, the dawn of authority of the people who wield authority, wealth and arms.

On the other hand, the congress will formulate the resolutions passed by the masses of the Basic People's Congresses during their third ordinary session last year. These include several important local, Arab and international issues.

The GPC's secretary, Mr Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab added: "1983 has passed. It was a year full of popular accomplishments, for in 1983, telex machines and the world media buzzed with a report that worried reactionary forces but was hailed by the hearts of millions of people seeking freedom... This report was that units of the Libyan Arab Air Force had crossed thousands of miles over the oceans carrying aid for the Nicaraguan liberation movement, in implementation of the People's Congresses resolution calling for support to be extended to liberation movements."

He said: "The world's helpless peoples saluted Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Jamahiriyah's people for this heroic stance. This people, small in number yet great in its principles and positions, is proving its words through deeds and is moving the challenge of the leader of terrorism to its own ground. This people's long arm is extending itself full of hope to seize the U.S. Administration with fear. For the first time, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi moved the battle to its own ground after the U.S. Administration had been used to using the territories of others as a theatre for testing its arms.

Mr Rajab affirmed in his speech that this great act had planted hope in peoples who have regained self-confidence to resist and struggle, and to carry out a tumultuous popular revolution, drawing lessons from history. He said: "The Vietnamese people's will had soiled American haughtiness by inflicting defeat... On the other hand, the Jamahiriyah's small people, under the leadership of the champion of freedom, are aiding and supporting freedom on its own ground in spite of America. The heroic Lebanese Arab people have drawn on that lesson, for they are now forcing the U.S. Marines to retreat and escape from Arab territories in Lebanon because these territories are now unbearably hot."

He continued: "At a time when the Arab individual in Lebanon is facing U.S. arrogance and the Zionist-crusading onslaught, surrender has been imposed on other Arab peoples. But the Jamahiriyah's people stand in total solidarity with the people of Syria and Lebanon against the barbaric crusading Zionist hegemony on Arab lands... This is a lesson to be learned by the world's peoples from the Libyan Arab people, who have chosen to live in freedom and dignity, supporters of freedom and disseminators of the third universal theory of the world's peoples." He added: "1983 was also resplendent with challenges to vanquish the natural elements. For in that year, Libyan Arab people decided to construct the great artificial river, whatever the cost, in their faith that this river marks a true transformation that will achieve economic freedom for the Libyan and other Arab peoples."

He continued: "1983 also witnessed a magnificent realization [words indistinct] dicta, for workers for the first time in the history of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah have become partners. 1983 has witnessed the practical application of the producers revolution which was announced in 1978."

Mr Rajab added: "On the path of Arab unity, the Libyan Arab people and the Arab people witnessed pioneering attempts proudly recorded by history in favor of the revolution's leader and his efforts during his working pan-Arab trips throughout the Arab nation in a bid to realize the Arab nation's hope for unity. The leader continued his unionist path through Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Jordan, resulting in several historic meetings between the General People's Committee of the Jamahiriyah and the cabinets of Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. These meetings are steps on the path of unity."

Mr Rajab added: "1983 also witnessed a real growth and certain rise in importance of people's authority... The Libyan Arab people and the world, through radio and television, lived with us for one whole month of frank and bold discussion. The world witnessed with us how we practice true democracy. No doubt, analysts and those who follow people's authority fully

realize that it has succeeded. I say here that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's dream has been fulfilled. The dream of the people boldly and freely making their own decisions has actually been embodied in the success of people's authority. Wasn't it a dream for the Libyan citizen, who lived vanquished over hundreds of years, to stand head up high, taking decisions with a clear voice.?"

The GPC's secretary added: "The dream has been realized, O Mu'ammar! The shackles have been broken and your people gained victory, O leader! The liberated will has emerged faithful and adhering to people's authority.

The Libyan Arab people's faith in people's authority and adherence to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi ideology and the Green Book's dicta, has been confirmed. The Libyan Arab people have also affirmed that they will remain faithful to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's ideology. We will not be penetrated by reaction. We will both learn and interact with our people's committees. The decision will always be the embodiment of people's administration and authority."

Foreign Liaison Receives Irish Party Delegation
LD121717 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Feb (JANA) — Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of foreign liaison, conferred this morning with Charles Haughey, president of Ireland's Fianna Fail Party and his accompanying delegation.

During their meeting, they discussed various fields of cooperation between Ireland and the Jamahiriyah and the means to consolidate and develop them.

MAURITANIA

Haydala Extends Condolences on Andropov Death
AB131020 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, went to the Soviet Embassy in Nouakchott yesterday morning and signed the book of condolences following the death of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU and Soviet head of state. The head of state was accompanied by Colonel Massouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, prime minister and minister of national defense; Major Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; and Sidi Ould Simid Abderhamanne, deputy permanent under secretary at the head of state's office.

Signing the book, the head of state wrote:

It is with much sorrow that I learned of the death of the great leader Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. I salute the eminently positive role played by the deceased for the establishment of peace and security in the world, and on behalf of the people of Mauritania, their CMSN, the government, and on my own behalf, extend to the Government of the Soviet Union and to the bereaved family my deepest condolences.

CMSN Official To Attend Andropov Funeral
AB131835 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Major Cheik Ahmed Ould Babamine, permanent member of the CMSN, left Nouakchott yesterday evening for Moscow where he will represent Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, at the funeral of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU and president of the USSR.

Libyan Civil Aviation Group Visits for Talks
AB121348 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Yesterday, on the 3d day of their visit to Mauritania, the members of the Libyan civil aviation delegation — who arrived in Nouakchott on Thursday — held a working session with their Mauritanian counterparts.

The Libyan delegation is headed by the general manager of the Libyan Civil Aviation Department, while the Mauritanian side is headed by Kebir Ould Salah, the director of our Civil Aviation Department.

The deliberations, in which the secretary of the Libyan People's Liaison Bureau in Mauritania is also participating, will last one week.

SUDAN

Egypt's Ghali on Relations With Superpowers
JN102222 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Feb (MENA) — In reply to a question on the USSR's policy in the Middle East in the wake of Soviet leader Andropov's death, Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, said: I cannot predict what the USSR's future policy in the Middle East will be. However, he added that the Egyptian and Sudanese policy are based on the philosophy of nonalignment, and that this policy calls for establishing cordial relations with the two superpowers. The Soviet Union is a big power and it is in the Third World countries' interest to maintain some kind of balance between the two superpowers.

In a statement on his arrival in Khartoum this evening, Dr Butrus Ghali called for ending the cold war between the two superpowers, stressing that if it exacerbates, dialogue between the north and the south will be obstructed. Ghali added: We need peace not only in the Middle East and Africa but also between the two superpowers, the United States and the USSR.

Concluding his statement, Dr Ghali said that the policy of

nonalignment seeks to reduce the intensity of the cold war between the two superpowers for the attainment of prosperity in the world.

Numayri Receives Cable From Governor on Sabotage

JN121742 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Feb, (SUNA) — President of the republic, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, today received a cable from central region Governor 'Abd ar-Rahim Mahmud in which he reaffirmed his follow-up on the recent conspiracies in the south.

Mahmud denounced those criminal acts which violated the international conventions and aimed at nothing but dismantling the unity of the country and halting the development process throughout the country. The governor, in his cable, pledged to encounter any saboteur, outlaw or [word indistinct] who attempts to violate our eastern boundaries.

Ethiopian Soldiers, Citizens Said To Seek Asylum

JN111849 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Feb (SUNA) — Most of the Ethiopian officers and men who took refuge in Sudan following battles with the Eritrean revolutionaries last month have chosen to stay in Sudan, and duly requested political asylum, an authoritative security source said.

The sources said these men and officers spoke bitterly about the deteriorating situation in Ethiopia and the army's low morale. They said discontent is running high within the Ethiopian military, with particular resentment against foreign military advisers who control the army. The Ethiopian soldiers said they were under compulsory military service for several years without being allowed to see their families.

The 500 Ethiopian officers and soldiers have crossed into Sudan in the wake of the falling of Teseney, Aliqider and (Nimra Khamssa) towns to the Eriterian Liberation Front fighters; 400 Ethiopian citizens accompanied the military refugees.

The concerned bodies here took the necessary measures towards the Ethiopian soldiers and citizens.

WESTERN SAHARA

LA VANGUARDIA Interviews SDAR's Beiba

PM101644 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 6 Feb 84 p 6

[Interview with Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Prime Minister Mafud Ali Beiba by Joaquim Ibarz in Caracas; date not given]

[Text] Caracas — "The people's revolt in Morocco against Hassan is a direct consequence of the war. The situation is critical for the monarchy, because the people are demanding that the war in the Sahara cease, because the most important thing is to be able to eat," *LA VANGUARDIA* was told by the prime minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, Mafud Ali Beiba, who was in Caracas as a guest of the Venezuelan Government to attend Jaime Lusinchi's inauguration.

The Saharan leader said: "We realize that these events are not the beginning of the end for Hassan, but they are confirmation that Morocco — a poor country with few resources — is suffering increasing political and social instability as a result of the Saharan war, which is costing the country $3 million a day." He added that parliament virtually does not exist, since the National Union is disintegrating.

Broad Moroccan Offensive

With regard to the Moroccan situation, he also stressed that the party leaderships follow one path, and the grassroots another. "There is a profound split within the Moroccan political forces. The grassroots are opposed to the leadership, and show less and less support for an unjust war that increases their poverty and their privations."

The SDAR prime minister said that the offensive by 30,000 men begun by the Moroccan occupation forces in the Sahara on 29 December is designed to impose the maximum degree of occupation, extending the so-called useful triangle area with a view to the coming OAU summit. According to Mafud Ali Beiba, this large deployment of forces — the offensive is employing dozens of tanks and Mirage fighters — is also aimed at creating the utmost tension in the region, so as to be able to negotiate at a regional level, "and not with a small and undernourished people." "The king is very arrogant and proud, and would consider it a humiliation to have to conduct talks with us."

The Polisario leader told us that "very heavy fighting" is taking place along a 70-km line between Bu Craa and Amgala. "Very large-scale fighting is going on. We have responded militarily to the offensive, but of course we have not succeeded in halting such a large force. But this shows that Morocco's plans have had to be changed. They wanted the wall set up around the useful triangle to be the final solution, but they have had to leave that protected zone, because it has in fact been shown not to afford them security."

Beiba said that the referendum requested and supported by the OAU cannot be held in a situation of military escalation. It was scheduled to take place before 31 December, but 2 days before the deadline Hassan unleashed his largest offensive. "It is unrealistic to talk about a referendum now. None of the conditions for holding one exist." He said that the Polisario has had several contacts with Moroccan representatives, the most important being in April 1983, in Algiers. Beiba recalled that he led the SDAR delegation that negotiated with Hassan's interior minister, foreign minister, and adviser. "They completely rejected our proposals for an understanding."

The prime minister recalled with a smile [Spanish Prime Minister] Felipe Gonzales' visit to the Sahara in 1976 — he himself accompanied him on visits to the camps — "when he made a

pledge to history, not just to the Saharan people, to defend our right to self-determination."

Beiba said that, when the socialists entered the government, they expected relations to be stepped up, but that the opposite had happened. "The essential basis of democracy is the recognition of peoples' self-determination." He said that the SDAR's relations with the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Worker's Party] before its accession to power were very good, whereas now "they are still good with the party, but bad with the government."

Taking Up Stances

"At the moment, we are conducting a series of contacts with the party and the government, which should lead to the adoption of a clear stance by the Spanish authorities. They have the example of the countries of this part of Latin America. No fewer than 14 Latin American countries, including the most important ones, have recognized the SDAR. Our country maintains ambassadors in 56 capitals, and this number is growing slowly but steadily, the Polisario leader said, stressing at several junctures during the interview Spain's responsibility to the Saharan people.

Asked whether he did not accept geopolitical laws and accept that the policy pursued by a government is very different from that advocated by an opposition, he said: "Spain must choose between short-term and long-term interests." "We are a wealthy country that will need technology, and we would like Spain to provide us with all the assistance we will need for our development. In future operations, we want Spain to be our foremost supplier, but future operations must be built starting now. Spain's interests in Morocco are minimal compared to the benefits of all kinds that it would gain from an independent Sahara granting it preferential treatment."

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Departs for Andropov Funeral 13 Feb

EA131606 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Summary] Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam left today for Moscow to attend Andropov's funeral. A PMAC spokesman said today that flags would be flown at half mast in Ethiopia for 3 days starting tomorrow.

Warning Issued on Military Service Registration

EA111528 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Statement by the principal military commissariat of Interior Ministry]

[Excerpts] There is no truth to the rumour that those registered first for national military service will be the first to be called. The respect in which those who register early are held may put them in an honoured position. Honouring the government's call and adherence to procedure and discipline will earn special consideration. The question of the date of call-up relative to the time of registration will be decided by us in accordance with the requirements of recruitment. Anyone who has been reluctant to register, or has had to be forced to register, will be held in low regard.

Anyone who has not presented himself or herself correctly at the designated registration station, is reluctant to register, or gives a dubious excuse, will be prosecuted in accordance with National Military Service Decree No 238/1983.

The enemies of society who spread rumours detrimental to the progress and prosperity of our country and who work against the achievement of the aims of national military service should realize that they will not be viewed lightly from now on.

Young people who have completed registration for national military service registration and shown themselves willing may be given consideration, subject to the registration situation, if they find educational opportunity overseas. But anyone who tries by devious means to avoid registering for national military service using overseas educational opportunities as an excuse will be prosecuted in accordance with the decree.

SOMALIA

DFSS Delegation Returns From Middle East Tour

EA140022 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Excerpt] A DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] delegation which visited several Middle East countries that have good relations with the Front returned to the Front's base on 12 February. The delegation, which was led by (Heroe Dahir Mire Jibril), member of the DFSS Central Committee, held talks with leaders of the countries that support the DFSS.

In an interview with Radio Halgan, the leader of the delegation stated that the visit was fruitful and that the countries visited agreed to extend assistance for the Front's efforts in toppling the Mogadishu regime.

CONGO

PCT Sends Condolences to USSR on Andropov Death

AB132125 Dakar PANA in French 1047 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Brazzaville, 13 Feb (ACI-PANA) — Two days of national mourning, from Monday to Tuesday, 13 to 14 February, have been decreed in the People's Republic of Congo in sympathy with the Soviet people who have been hit by the death of their president, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. The Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] announced this sad piece of news to the Congolese people in a statement published last Saturday. The Congolese political leadership, which paid special tribute to this great statesman by highly praising the enormity of his peaceful and progressive achivements, asserted in their statement the sympathy of the Congolese people.

In these special circumstances the Central Committee of the PCT, which is deeply touched by the loss of this great militant of the proletarian revolution, shares the misfortune that has so cruelly hit the valiant people of the Soviet Union and presents on behalf of the Congolese people and their president, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who is also chairman of the Central Committee and president of the Republic, head of state, and chairman of the cabinet, its most heartfelt condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the family of the illustrious deceased, the statement emphasized.

At a time when the imperialist forces are increasing their aggression against the progressive forces and at a time when peace- and freedom-loving people are struggling against the subversive activities of reactionary regimes, the cruel loss of Comrade Yuriy Andropov — whose exceptional qualities as a great communist militant and outstanding head of state and whose deep convictions and huge sacrifices made in the service of his people for the triumph of the ideals of peace, liberty, and progress are unequalled, and whose death is painfully felt by the struggling people — constitutes a great loss for revolutionary forces the world over, the statement added. Faced with the threats of war and persistent world tension, the Central Committee of the PCT is convinced that the USSR is, for the peoples of the world, the rampart of peace, harmony, world cooperation, and the progress of humanity, the statement concluded.

Sassou-Nguesso Tells Envoy of Support for SDAR

LD061109 Algiers APS in English 1005 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Brazzavile, 6/2/84 (APS) — President Sassou-Nguesso, Congolese head of state audienced in Brazzaville Mr Mohamed Saydati, secretary general for the SDAR Presidency and special envoy of President Mohamed Abdelaziz, a Saharan responsible source indicated. During the talk, the same source added, President Sassou-Nguesso reaffirmed "his unconditional support to the legitimate fight led by SDAR for the liberty and the independence of the Saharan people". On another turn, the Congolese head of state stigmatized "the irresponsible behaviour of the Moroccan king and his contempt of OAU and UN resolutions". President Sassou-Nguesso, the same source quoted, observed that "to the peace plan proposed by the African community, Morocco substituted a war plan and a military escalation susceptible of setting north-west Africa ablaze.

On another turn, the Saharan emissary was audienced in Luanda by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Angolan head of state.

ZAIRE

Commentary on 'Economic Sabotage' by Foreigners

AB101047 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0900 GMT 10 Feb 84

[AZAP commentary: "Hospitality and Respect for Legality"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 Feb (AZAP) — Two weeks ago, the Executive Council launched a vast campaign aimed at unmasking all the saboteurs of our economy who, under the cover of apparently lawful activities, have been promoting the fall of the Zairian national currency by hoarding large quantities of currency notes for the purpose of clandestine exchange operations. On two occasions, the Zairian authorities did not hesitate to hit hard by ordering the outright expulsion of these unscrupulous guests who abused the hospitality foreigners enjoy in Zaire.

The Executive Council's prompt and energetic reaction to these practices — which amount to pure economic sabotage, since they tend to bleed white an economy that is just starting to recover at the cost of hard sacrifices — cannot surprise anyone. In fact, Zaire — which has been suffering from the tremendous fall in the prices of the main products from which it derives most of its revenues as well as from the gloomy international economic situation — has since last year been making very great efforts, the most significant of which was the improvement of the monetary situation through a very important readjustment. This resulted in the enhancement of the country's credibility with its foreign partners and the setting up of the bases of its economic recovery.

By deciding to do away with the handful of foreigners caught in the act of sabotaging our economy, the Executive Council wanted to demonstrate that it will not retreat before any obstacle in its efforts to disable all those who would like to oppose it and also to remind all foreigners living in our country that the hospitality they are enjoying must not make them forget that Zaire is a country with laws which everyone must obey.

As long as those who have decided to make Zaire their second fatherland obey the laws of their host country, they will be assured of the support and even goodwill of the public authorities. But there is no room for adventurers with neither faith nor law who are very thirsty for rapid and easy gains and who do not care at all for the conomic health of the country that has offered them hospitality and ensures for them peace and security. The Dakar government has so well understood this that following the expulsion of some Senegalese nationals, it immediately sent to Kinshasa an envoy who — far from questioning the soundness of this measures — advised her fellow countrymen to live in their host country while respecting its laws, for this is one of the elementary principles of hospitality.

BENIN

3 Days of National Mourning Decreed for Andropov

AB132100 Dakar PANA in French 1112 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Cotonou, 13 Feb (ABP/PANA) — Following the death of Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin [PRPB] held an extraordinary meeting on Saturday evening under the chairmanship of the head of state, Matthieu Kerekou.

After observing a minute's silence in memory of the deceased, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PRPB decreed 3 days of national mourning, during which the national flag will fly at half mast all over the country from Sunday at midnight to Wednesday. During that period, shows and popular celebrations are forbidden.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PRPB invited all Beninese people to consider the importance of the event and to show their deep sympathy with the friendly people of the Soviet Union.

President Kerekou addressed to the central authorities of the USSR — on behalf of the Central Committee of the PRPB of the National Executive Council (government) and the Beninese people — a telegram of condolences in which he said in particular that the whole world and the oppressed and exploited people of the Third World especially are experiencing a cruel loss because of the death of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, a bold fighter for the proletarian cause, worthy pursuer of Lenin's works, tireless defender of peace in the world, ardent fighter for disarmament, peaceful coexistence, and the people's liberation cause.

GHANA

Government Reduces Retail Prices of Rice, Corn

AB131850 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The government has revised the consumer prices for maize and rice. A statement issued by the Ministry of Trade said: With immediate effect, a maxi bag of maize will sell at 2,400 cedis; a mini bag at 1,200 cedis; and a kilo, 24 cedis. With respect to rice, the statement said that a maxi bag will sell at 4,000 cedis; a mini bag, 2,000 cedis; and a kilo at 40 cedis.

It will be recalled that in December last year, prices of these commodities were increased to reflect a remunerative price for farmers and also to cover the overhead cost, including transportation cost of the Food Distribution Corporation. The statement emphasized that though the December prices were a true reflection of realistic prices for the commodities, the government has decided to review the prices in order to lighten the burden on consumers.

According to the statement, the new prices will involve a cost to the government, since Food Distribution Corporation has already paid the new farm-gate prices and has also incurred certain overhead costs. It added that even with the new retail prices, government will have to bear a subsidy of over 33 million cedis.

The statement reaffirms government's commitment to paying farmers remunerative prices as an incentive for increased production, and urged workers to increase productivity in their workplaces in order to create conditions for improving the quality of their lives.

GUINEA

Sekou Toure Sends Condolences on Andropov's Death

AB131240 Paris AFP in French 1106 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Dakar, 12 Feb (AFP) — Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure declared in a message of condolences addressed on Saturday afternoon to the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party that he had "learned of the death of the great Comrade Yuriy Andropov with deep emotion." [words indistinct] on Sunday in Dakar, President Sekou Toure wrote: "The loss of this illustrious son of the Soviet people and eminent militant of the Soviet Communist Party is deeply felt by the entire militant people of Guinea who would like to seize this sad occasion to address through us to the Soviet people as well as to the Soviet Communist Party and its Central Committee their heartfelt condolences and the expression of their very sincere sympathy."

Moreover, Guinean Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui, who on Saturday afternoon presented his condolences to the Soviet ambassador in Conakry, left the Guinean capital on Saturday evening for Moscow at the head of a large delegation of the Guinean Democratic Party to attend President Andropov's funeral, which takes place next Tuesday.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira Sends Condolences on Andropov's Death

AB132140 Paris AFP in French 1832 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Bissau, 13 Feb (AFP) — Joao Bernardo Nino Vieira, head of state of Guinea-Bissau, has sent a message of condolences to the Central Committee of the CPSU following the death of Yuriy Andropov.

"We are certain that the sadness which has fallen over Moscow has spread to Guinea-Bissau and to the entire progressive world," Mr Vieira's message said. "We knew well Comrade Yuriy Andropov, whose enlightened leadership was marked by serene and quiet decisions made both at the national and international levels and by a militant demeanor in the struggle for the establishment of social peace throughout the world," it added.

"Therefore, believe us, he was a worthy representative of the working class and the logical defender of the exploited and oppressed classes and of peace and progress for mankind," concludes the African head of state.

Fidelis Cabral D'Almada, Guinea-Bissau's minister of foreign affairs, and Colonel Iafai Camara, minister of defense, also sent messages of condolences to their Soviet counterparts.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Sends Condolences to USSR

AB131348 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Message from President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers on the death of Yuriy Andropov; date not given]

[Text] It was with great emotion that I learned about the death of Mr Yuriy Andropov, head of state of the Soviet Union and general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party. In the name of the Ivorian Government and people and in my own name, I am anxious to express my heartfelt condolences to Madam Andropov, to the bereaved family, and to the Soviet government and people, and ask you to accept my deep sympathy. Highest regards.

[Signed] Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Ivory Coast

NIGER

Delegation To Attend Andropov Funeral Named

AB131147 Paris AFP in French 0728 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Niamey, 13 Feb (AFP) — Lieutenant Colonel Moumouni Adamou Djermakoye, prefect of the Zinder Administrative District, will represent Niger at the funeral of Mr Yuriy Andropov, the Soviet head of state and leader of the Soviet Communist Party, it was learned from an official source in Niamey.

Mr Djermakoye will be accompanied by Karim Qalio, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and the Niger ambassador to Moscow, Harouna Alou.

NIGERIA

FMG Delegation Departs for Andropov Funeral

AB131815 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] A delegation of the Federal Military Government [FMG] has left for Moscow to represent Nigeria at the burial ceremony of the Soviet leader, Mr Yuriy Andropov. The delegation, which is led by the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, includes the chief of air staff, Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, and the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari. The delegation is expected to deliver a special condolence message from the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, to the government and people of the Soviet Union. The team is expected back home on Wednesday this week. The Soviet leader died last Thursday after a long illness.

Cross River College Closed Following Boycott

AB131128 Lagos NAN in English 1105 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Calabar, Feb 13 (NAN) — The Cross River College of Arts and Science has been closed down following continued boycott of lectures by the students.

This was announced on Thursday by the principal of the college, Chief Bassey Nyong, who said that the students' union representatives had been stripped of their powers. Chief Nyong explained that the action was taken following the refusal of the students to discuss their grievances with the authorities. He advised students wishing to return to the college to reapply within five days.

In their reaction, some of the students claimed that since the authorities had decided to run the institution like a secondary school the students should be made to pay the same fees as secondary school students.

The college prepares students for the higher school certificate and GCE advanced level examinations.

136 Assembly Staff Members Dismissed in Rivers State

AB140646 Lagos NAN in English 1242 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Port Harcourt, Feb 13 (NAN) — The appointments of 136 members of staff of the defunct Rivers House of Assembly have been terminated.

The termination order was given at the weekend by the military governor, Police Commissioner Fidelis Oyakhilome, who said that the affected officers' appointments were made contrary to the provisions of the civil service regulation on employment. He said that the defunct assembly employed 193 members of staff, 57 of whom were career civil servants posted from various ministries and departments, but that the remaining 136 officers were recruited on political grounds.

Mr. Oyakhilome said that the termination of the appointments of "unqualified and redundant staff" would help reduce the "already inflated salary expenditure in the state."

SENEGAL

Meeting Held With France on Emigrant 'Difficulties'

AB102200 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] A meeting between delegates of French and Senegalese ministries in charge of emigrants was held this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The meeting was presided jointly by Jean (Masson), French director for population and immigration, and Mr de Barros, personal assistant to Mrs Fambaye Fall Diop, minister delegate for emigrants.

The discussions centered around the amendments made in the agreement which was signed in 1980 by the two parties. This 1980 agreement is based on a program of training and information whose implementation came up against a certain number of

difficulties. The problem of emigrants is quite delicate: Their living conditions in France should be improved; and once they return to Senegal, they should be helped to reintegrate into the economic life of the country. This morning's meeting, therefore, was aimed at finding the basis for a solution to the problems of our brother emigrants, especially those living in France. First let us hear the French side:

[Begin (Masson) recording] We have jointly examined the problems brought about by the implementation of the 1980 agreement. Each side made proposals to try to surmount these difficulties. And, as I said, we have good hope of coming up with supplementary agreements that will enable us to overcome these difficulties. These difficulties include the bearing of some expenses, especially concerning the emigrant's travelling back home and taking workers off the list of beneficiaries of the 1980 agreement. There are also some difficulties in the training of workers to be reintegrated into Senegalese economic life. We tried to look into the possibility of improving the system of bearing travel expenses and the possibility of a reciprocal exchange of information on their eventual reintegration. [end recording]

On the Senegalese side, there is also some optimism. Mr de Barros, the personal assistant to the Senegalese minister in charge of emigrants, expressed the conviction that the discussions which were begun this morning would yield postivie results, especially in regard to line 4 of the Central Fund for Cooperation [as heard]. He also talked about the return of Senegalese workers.

[Begin de Barros recording] Their return is essentially voluntary. Certainly any Senegalese returning to Senegal is returning home, and we cannot say we are not receiving them. If you are thinking about a provision in the 1981 agreement concerning the reinte gration of our nationals who want to return home to become reintegrated into the socioeconomic life of the country, I will tell you that there is a procedure to follow; and anybody who abides by this procedure will be readily received, because there is a joint effort by both governments to help them reintegrate into the socioeconomic life of the country. [end recording]

UPPER VOLTA

Further Reportage on Visit by Ghana's Rawlings

Sankara, Rawlings Address Rally

AB111315 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The highlight of Comrade President Rawlings' first day in our country is undoubtedly the public rally held this afternoon on Revolution Square. First to speak was Comrade Thomas Sankara, who welcomed his Ghanaian counterpart Jerry John Rawlings.

[Begin Sankara recording] [Passage indistinct] Militant Com rades: On your behalf I would like to welcome to Upper Voltan soil — the land of the revolutionary and of democratic revolution — our brother and comrade-in-arms, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings.

Jerry John Rawlings has come to visit us, and accompanied by hisclosest aides he brings revolutionary Upper Volta and its people the militant greetings of the Ghanaian people. The visit was long overdue. So many things were said against the visit; so many things were done against the visit. But the Ghanaian and Upper Voltan peoples were eager to see the visit take place; they were eager for a meeting between Rawlings and the Upper Voltan masses. This is why, the people's desire being a force which cannot be resisted, the visit has come true today. As a matter of fact, the most important thing is the meeting between this worthy son of Africa, this worthy (?champion) of the great Nkrumah's ideals, and you, and us Upper Voltan people because summit meetings between Upper Voltan and Ghanaian leaders have already taken place on several occasions, well before 4 August.

Flight Lt Rawlings, you must feel at home in Upper Volta because in Ghana, you have been fighting for years against the same enemies we are fighting here. In Upper Volta you should feel the vibrant, militant, and dynamic support of a mobilized people determined to fight resolutely against the same enemies you are fighting. In Ghana, your enemies are corrupt functionaries, corrupt soldiers, feudal barons, (?agents) of imperialism and neocolonialism, along with the concomitant ills. But we must also not forget the malpractices, which you call kalabule. In Upper Volta we are aware of the successes you have been winning in all sectors. Rest assured that we consider these successes to be the successes of the Upper Voltan people, and of the Upper Voltan revolution. Comrade Rawlings, I would like you to address the Upper Voltan people, who are also your people: Tell them how you Ghanaians feel about the Upper Voltan revolution. Men, women, young and old people are looking forward to the words of a genius like Rawlings. You are waiting for Rawlings' speech, are you not? Yes or no? [Crowd] Yes, Yes. [Sankara continues] So I will now let Comrade Rawlings speak. [end recording]

Comrade Jerry John Rawlings spoke to the people of Upper Volta as a true revolutionary at that rally. Revolution is first of all work. We want to win our freedoms, he said.

[Begin Rawlings in English followed by French translation] Noble citizens of Upper Volta, in riches or in poverty, justice must always prevail. As we were coming in this morning, I was just wondering how I could explain the art or the science of oppression, because the act of oppression is also a science. I was wondering how much time I would need to explain what it means, to say that the satisfaction of your basic needs is (?through) freedom. I was wondering how much time I could have to make you see that trade revolves around man, or man revolves around trade. But before a man can trade, he must be able to create, and before he can create, he must have the necessary skills.

Only few people can understand the extent to which we were threatened by the subversive activities that were being engineered against us, simply to prevent something like this happening in Upper Volta which has come to be. [words indistinct] when Sankara was moved out. But the will of the people will be, and it has come to be. Look at what has happened in Nigeria. This is exactly what they were trying to prevent. But certainly it has come to be. It is not for me to judge the quality of justice. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Curfew Lifted For Visit

AB111340 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Communique issued by the National Council of the Revolution in Ouagadougou on 10 February — read by Master Sergeant Christopher Sabbah]

[Text] Today, 10 February 1984, the people of Ouagadougou gave a special welcome to a worthy son of Africa, a brother, a fighter, a revolutionary, namely, Flight Lieutenant John Jerry Rawlings, president of the Provisional National Defense Council, who came to the revolutionary land of Upper Volta on a state visit.

The massive mobilization for a warm unreserved welcome is the evidence of the quality of relations between the Ghanaian and Upper Voltan peoples, who are engaged in the same struggle. It is also the demonstration of our people's political awareness and responsibility in the current phase of the people's democratic revolution.

Considering the revolutionary discipline shown by the masses of the people during the various ceremonies, and in order to enable them to demonstrate further their joy and their militant preparedness, the National Council of the Revolution lifts the curfew today 10 February 1984 in the city of Ouagadougou and invites all bands in the capital to organize mass dancing parties. Fatherland or death, we will win!

Ouagadougou, 10 February 1984

Leaders Visit Bobo Dioulasso

AB121320 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Our national news is still dominated by the visit of Captain John Jerry Rawlings, the Ghanaian head of state, to our country. Presidents Thomas Sankara and Rawlings have been in Bobo Dioulasso, where they presided over an important meeting, since yesterday. During the meeting, Comrade President Thomas Sankara gave a speech of great political significance. After enumerating some of the ills affecting our country due to mismanagement and also due to the bad administration of the previous regimes, Captain Sankara called on everybody to contribute to the construction of a new Upper Volta. Before yielding the speaker's platform to President Jerry Rawlings, the comrade president touched on the problems of the world, notably our continent, citing Namibia and Chad, as well as Lebanon and Grenada.

As for Ghanaian President Jerry Rawlings, he called for reorganization within the Upper Voltan revolution for the sake of progress of our two countries — Upper Volta and Ghana. [sentence as heard] At the end of this meeting Comrade Adama Toure, the minister of information, announced the participation of the Ghanaian community in Bobo Dioulasso in the Solidarity and Revolutionary Fund. Their contribution stands at 400,000 CFA francs.

It is worth noting that before flying to Bobo Dioulasso, Presidents Sankara and Rawlings held a meeting at the University of Ouagadougou. President Rawlings told the students that political consciousness comes before education. Today, Sunday, Presidents Thomas Sankara and Jerry Rawlings will go to Banfora.

Rawlings Aided Sankara Coup

AB121430 Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, Feb 12 (AFP) — Ghanaian leader Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings gave secret backing to the plans of Upper Voltan President Captain Thomas Sankara to seize power last year, Captain Sankara said here today. He was addressing a public meeting at Bobo Dioulasso, 360 kilometres (225 miles) west of here, attended by Flt-Lt Rawlings, who is on an official visit to Upper Volta from neighbouring Ghana.

Captain Sankara said that there were frequent secret contacts between the two radical junior officers, particularly after May 17, when Captain Sankara was ousted as prime minister by President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo. The Upper Voltan leader, who overthrew Major Ouedraogo the following August, said that Flt-Lt Rawlings "supported us with all his military, political and diplomatic strength. "He fought personally at our side, assisting us with his counsels and effective support. We made many visits to Ghana in secrecy." Captain Sankara added, "In spite of various pressures, threats and blackmail, Rawlings never gave in, and he did everything possible for the revolution to triumph in Upper Volta."

The Upper Voltan leader denied all rumours of plots against his regime, to the effect that the majority Mossi people, or "traitors" who had fled after the revolution, were attempting to seize power. But he added that he had summoned the French ambassador here to express his disapproval of the toleration of an Upper Voltan opposition on French soil. And he warned that France could not play a "cat and mouse" game with Upper Volta, its former colony.

Captain Sankara also said that his country had been subject to United States "blackmail" designed to make it fall in line with Washington's position in the United Nations Security Council. He had refused, saying that Upper Volta preferred to die of hunger honourably than receive aid under conditions, Captain Sankara added. Similarly he had rejected as "infinitesimal" 500 tons of rice offered by the Soviet Union. Captain Sankara called on the superpowers to drop the "Yalta mentality" which divided the world into zones of exploitation and domination.

But he called for a minute's silence for late Soviet President Yuriy Andropov, praising his "his courage and his stance against threats to the security, peace and tranquillity of all the worlds's peoples."

Captain Sankara also attacked African organisations, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), and the multinational airline Air Afrique. He criticised the OAU's ineffectiveness in resolving the Chadian situation, and attacked Air Afrique, in which Upper Volta is a partner, for not taking 400 tons of runner

beans destined for export. Captain Sankara accused "certain reactionaries" of controlling Air Afrique, and warned, "We will export our beans, whatever it costs, with or without Air Afrique."

Rawlings Departs; Communique Signed

AB130910 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, is back home after a 3-day friendly visit to Upper Volta. A communique signed yesterday by the chairman and the head of Upper Volta's National Revolutionary Council, Captain Thomas Sankara, reaffirms the conviction of the two leaders that true African unity can only proceed from the fundamental interests of the people of Africa committed to a revolutionary struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction.

The communique said: Any compromise on the part of our leaders to the detriment of the just struggle of the liberation of the people will undermine the continued existence of the OAU. On Western Sahara and Chad, the two leaders condemned all external interventions and imperialist maneuvers in Africa. They called for a strict implementation of OAU resolutions on these two conflicts as the only path for solving them.

They condemned the apartheid regime in South Africa and declared their conviction that nothing short of a revolutionary struggle by the people of South Africa will bring an end to that system. They expressed confidence that the people of Namibia under SWAPO leadership will win independence for their country from South Africa.

On bilateral issues, Chairman Rawlings and Capt Sankara expressed their satisfaction with the conclusions of the joint commission of cooperation held in Accra last November and expressed their determination to translate the decisions taken there into practical terms with the view to protecting and to consolidating the revolutionary gains of the two peoples.

In the course of Chairman Rawlings' visit to Upper Volta, he and Capt Sankara addressed rallies in Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso, 320 kms south of the capital. At the Ouagadougou rally Flight Lt Rawlings underlined the need for the peoples of the two countries to work hard to produce their basic needs. This is the only way to achieve true independence, he declared, adding that so long as our food, our vehicles, and building materials will come from outside, so long will our independence continue to elude us.

Our correspondent on the visit says its most significant aspect was the massive turnout of the Upper Voltan people to welcome Flight Lt Rawlings everywhere he went, whether it is a visit to a factory or participation in communal labor or rallies of the Upper Voltan peoples.

At the Bobo Dioulasso rally, Chairman Rawlings said Upper Volta has become the home of Ghanaians' revolution also. He praised the political mobilization of the people organized in their committees for the defense of the revolution or CDR.

But referring to the arrest of Capt Sankara by agents of imperialism last year and his glorious return to power on 4 August 1983, Chairman Rawlings asked the people to organize and close their ranks so that such a reversal will never take place again. The revolution is the beginning of the restoration of your dignity and you should know who fights for it, he said.

Earlier, Capt Sankara had revealed the progress of the Upper Voltan revolution. He thanked the people of Bobo Dioulasso for standing firm when he was arrested. He said it was their support which inspired Captain Blaise Compaore, also of the paratroop commando unit at Po, to step in to release him and put the revolution back on course on 4 August last year.

Capt Sankara asked the people not to listen to various rumors meant to demoralize them. He asked the French ambassador to Upper Volta to tell the French Government to stop helping the enemies of the Upper Volta revolution. He also asked France to withdraw its troops from Chad. Capt Sankara called on the U.S. Administration to listen to the voice of the people and work only in their interest.

Commenting later on the visit, Capt Sankara said it has helped to destroy the image created about Chairman Rawlings as an idealist, a dreamer, who cannot cope with the problems of practical leadership. Our contact with you shows us that you are a man who is determined to make sacrifices for the good of your people, he told the chairman.

On his part, the chairman of the PNDC said he was impressed by the enthusiasm of the Voltan people for their revolution, adding: Some of our revolutionary cadres will have to come here to learn something about the organization that helps to make this enthusiasm possible. He thanked the people of Upper Volta and invited Capt Sankara to pay a visit to Ghana.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Sends Condolence Message to USSR

MB140721 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Message of condolence by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to the CPSU Central Committee, and the USSR Government and people on the occasion of the death of CPSU Chairman Yuriy Andropov — date and place not given]

[Text] On behalf of the Angolan people, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, and on my own behalf, I express to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, and the USSR Government our great grief on the death of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Our condolences are also addressed to the mourning family.

Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov dedicated all his life to the struggle for the well-being and happiness of his people and decisively contributed to the defense and the subsequent application of the Marxist-Leninist principles on laying the foundations of an advanced socialist society in the USSR. Following his physical disappearance, the Soviet people lost a convinced communist and a defender of the cause of liberty of peoples, peace, social progress, and understanding among nations.

The valuable contribution rendered by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in favor of liberty and independence of the peoples is associated with the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist struggle in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. During this mourning period, the Angolan people and the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party are united in distress with the Soviet people and members of the CPSU, and understand that we will continue to develop and strengthen the friendship, solidarity, and cooperation in various fields between our respective peoples, parties, and states.

Highest regards. [signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Party Official Says RSA Troops Still in Country

MB140703 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] The racist South African regime's claim that its troops have withdrawn from the Angolan territory was denied in Bengo Province yesterday by Comrade Lucio Lara, the Central Committee secretary for organization. Accordingly, Lucio Lara, who was speaking during the swearing-in ceremony of the new soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, pointed out that the South African regime was shamelessly lying, since the Angola's Cunene Province continued to be occupied by its regular forces.

Examining South African attacks on our country, Comrade Lucio Lara said that the Angolan people were paying a high price for their solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, who are fighting for their most legitimate rights. He stressed that this was the reason why the entire world was on the side of Angola and admired the Angolan people. The party official pointed out the need to defend our people's principles in the fight for the betterment of the social well-being of the Angolan people.

Peoples Vigilante Brigades End National Meeting

MB130929 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was presented in Luanda yesterday with the No 1 membership card in the Peoples Vigilante Brigades at the end of the proceedings of the brigades' first national seminar. The card was handed to the supreme leader of the nation by Comrade Alexandre Rodrigues Quito, the minister of interior and a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, in recognition of his achievements and his being the founder of the Peoples Vigilante Brigades.

The Luanda national seminar of the Peoples Vigilante Brigades assembled representatives of that mass organization from almost all the country's provinces. The first anniversary of the establishment of the Peoples Vigilante Brigades will be marked on 13 November 1984. At the end of the proceedings, the representatives noted the need for correct coordination between the Vigilante Brigades and the Peoples Defense Organization and other defense organs, and for the brigade members to be better equipped to carry out their tasks.

At the closing session of the seminar, Comrade Alexandre Rodrigues Quito made a speech in which he underlined the important role that the Peoples Vigilante Brigades must play in our present struggle. He recalled the acts of sabotage carried out by counterrevolutionaries and the many detected cases of corruption, speculation, and thriftlessness which must be neutralized by the brigades in order to ensure peace and public order.

GDR, Soviet Union Give Aid for Flood Victims

MB140918 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] A donation of more than 20 metric tons of equipment to help repair damages from floods caused by recent torrential rains in the capital was given to the Angolan Government by the GDR Embassy in Luanda yesterday. The gift includes 1,000 doses of anti-malaria drugs, 100 liters of cholera vaccine, 2,000 shovels, 1,000 hoes, and 10,000 blankets.

The Soviet Red Cross also gave the People's Republic of Angola 2 metric tons of medicines to fight diseases which have appeared as a result of the floods.

UNITA: Plane Carrying Cubans, Angolans Shot Down

LD131554 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1300 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] UNITA has said in Lisbon and London that it shot down an Angolan aircraft belonging to the Angolan national airline with about 100 Angolan and Cuban troops on board. The UNITA communique says that the plane was shot down last Thursday by at least one ground-to-air missile after taking off from Huambo Airport, central Angola, on a flight to Luanda.

The Angolan authorities have not supplied any information about the incident. Only the Angolan state radio, quoted by the South African press, said that an aircraft of the Angolan national airline had been forced to make an emergency landing at Huambo airport, but the report mentioned no casualties.

FALA Communique Reports UNITA Actions 16-31 Jan

MB130820 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Communique issued by the Operations Headquarters of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] — date and place not given]

[Text] Pursuing the strategic program outlined by General Savimbi, the FALA high commander, FALA fighters continue to inflict heavy blows on the enemy, who is already reeling. So, between 16 and 31 January 1984, the UNITA forces mounted several outstanding operations:

In Huambo Province on 17 January 1984, our special operations forces kidnapped two members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], who were armed with an AK and a pistol in the city of Huambo. They are Ernesto Tome, who was personal bodyguard of Defense Minister Tonha Pedale, and Joao Mota, an anti-aircraft specialist. On 17 January 1984 we attacked an enemy military convoy between Vila Nova and Cangombe. As a result, 44 FAPLA men were killed, and 19 small weapons, 5 heavy weapons, and 1,500 rounds of ammunition of various caliber were captured. Five vehicles were destroyed. On 19 January 1984 we attacked a vehicle convoy in the (Calunduiva-Rainha Santa) road. Four vehicles were burned and 16 FAPLA members were killed. A total of 15 AK weapons, 2 G-3's, 1 RPG-7, and 12 bombs were captured.

On 26 January 1984 we attacked 6 vehicles in the Caala-Cuima road, and the result was 3 burned vehicles, 15 dead, and 17 weapons captured, 10 AK's, 5 F-3's and 2 RPG-7's. On 29 January 1984, still in Huambo Province, UNITA forces captured the military posts of (Pomumo) and (Lubiri) killing 28 FAPLA members and capturing 23 AK's, 8 FN's, 11 G-3's, 50 hand grenades, 5 receptor-radios, and 58,648 kwanza. A FAPLA member named Jose Mario was taken prisoner.

In Bie Province on 22 January 1984, we attacked a motorized convoy of 19 vehicles on the Andulo-Bie road. This resulted in the burning of 8 vehicles including a BRDM-2 and an oil tanker. Thirty small weapons were captured and 6 Cuban mercenary technicians and 63 FAPLA members were killed. Among the dead FAPLA members was Frederico Americo, first lieutenant and commander of the military convoy.

In Huila Province on 19 January 1984, UNITA forces overran the enemy post of (Cussenga), and killed 27 FAPLA members, 10 People's Defense Organization men, 2 Cuban mercenaries, and 1 Russian military adviser. Sixteen small weapons and 11 heavy weapons were captured, and 10,610 civilians [as heard] were liberated.

On 24 January 1984, on the day of the glorious FALA, we attacked a military convoy on the Lubango-Huambo road. Twelve small weapons, 1 60-mm mortar with 20 rockets, and 1 RPG-7 were captured, and 15 FAPLA were killed. Four vehicles with Star and Graz trademarks were burned. On 25 January 1984 UNITA forces overran the enemy post of (Cavizi), capturing 19 small weapons, 100 bombs for 60-mm mortars, and 117,520 kwanza, and killing 46 enemies.

In Malange Province on 17 January 1984, UNITA forces assaulted and took the former residential quarter of Sete, killing 14 FAPLA members and 1 Cuban mercenary, and capturing 24 small weapons, 1 82-mm mortar, 1 B-10 cannon, and 1 FAPLA lieutenant named Domingos Cardoso, who belonged to the First Battalion of the 31st Brigade. On 20 January 1983 we attacked a motorized column coming from Saurimo to Malange and destroyed 5 vehicles and a tank with license No PT/76, killing 31 FAPLA and 4 Cubans and capturing 6 small weapons, 4 RPG-7's, and 1,884,330 kwanza. On 22 January 1984, we attacked an enemy military convoy that had 75 military vehicles and was going from Luso to Luanda. The attack resulted in 17 vehicles being destroyed, including 4 Stars whose license Nos were CDH-0650, CD5-0645, 10/33, and CD5-6080, and 2 Scanias with license Nos CDA/4586 and ADA/0925. The others were unidentifiable. Our forces killed 84 FAPLA and 9 Cubans, and we have captured a driver named Miguel Antonio from the transport battalion. We have captured 59 small weapons, 3 82-mm mortars, 2 12.7-mm (?guns), and 153 bombs of various caliber.

BOTSWANA

Masire Sends Condolence Message on Andropov Demise

MB140626 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1124 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Gaborone, Feb 13, SAPA — President Quett Masire of Botswana today sent a message of condolence to the people of Moscow on the death of President Yuriy Andropov, SAPA's correspondent in Gaborone reported.

"It is with profound sorrow that I convey to you on behalf of the government and people of Botswana and on my own behalf, our heartfelt condolences on the unexpected and untimely death of Mr Andropov, the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the president of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The funeral will be attended by the Botswana foreign minister, Mr Archie Mogwe.

National Day of Mourning

MB131313 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has declared tomorrow, 14 February, a national mourning day in honor of the late Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, who died last Thursday after a long illness. A release from the office of the president says it is requested that all flags in the country be flown at half mast between 0600 and 1800 tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Embassy in Botswana has opened a book of condolences at its chancery in Gaborone. The book is open today and tomorrow at the chancery on Botswana Close, Plot 4711. It opens in the morning from 0800 to 1200 and from 1500 to 1700.

LESOTHO

Prime Minister Jonathan Congratulates Chernenko

MB131942 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, this afternoon requested the Soviet Union charge d'affaires to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr (Sergey Z. Smirnov), to convey his personal congratulations to the new leader of the Soviet Union, Mr Konstantin Chernenko, who was relected this morning. Dr Jonathan made this request after signing the president's book at the office of the Soviet Union charge d'affaires in Maseru. He also expressed sympathy at the death of former president Yuriy Andropov. President Andropov died at the age of 69 last Thursday after a short illness.

MADAGASCAR

President Ratsiraka Leaves for Andropov Funeral

MB131552 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] President Didier Ratsiraka is leading the official Malagasy delegation to the funeral of Yuriy Andropov, Soviet head of state, which will take place tomorrow in Moscow. The president and his wife are accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs and the close aides de camp of the Malagasy head of state.

The Malagasy delegation left Antananarivo yesterday and was bid farewell by Desire Rakotoarijaona, chief of government, other members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, and Leonid Musatov, the Soviet ambassador to Madagascar.

The Democratic Republic of Madagascar thus wishes to express its sympathy toward the Soviet people and state through the physical presence of its president.

MOZAMBIQUE

Communique Declares Day of Mourning for Andropov

MB131613 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Joint communique issued by the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly in Maputo on 13 February 1984]

[Text] The funeral service of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, will take place tomorrow, 14 February 1984.

Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was an important combatant in the cause of peace and the advancement of humanity and socialism, a leader loved by the Soviet people, and a loyal and sincere friend of the Mozambican people.

The militants of the Frelimo Party and all the Mozambican people share in the mourning and sense of grief of the CPSU militants and the Soviet people caused by the death of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Thus the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly have decided that on 14 February 1984 the Frelimo Party and national flag should be raised to half mast and all entertainment activities suspended throughout the entire nation.

Maputo, 13 February 1984.

The struggle continues.

ANC Holds Memorial Service for Matola Attack Victims

MB130937 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text](Idriss Naidoo), an ANC member, expressed yesterday the solidarity of his organization with Mozambique in the wake of the cyclone Domoina and the disaster that ensued. He was speaking at a ceremony in memory of the victims of the South African attack against residences of ANC members in Matola in January 1981. The ceremony was held yesterday in the Lhanguene cemetery and was attended by Alfred Nzo, general secretary of ANC, Moses Mabida, the general secretary of the South African Communist Party, and by members of the ANC National Executive Committee.

On the occasion, (Idriss Naidoo), a former political prisoner on Robben Island, reiterated that the raids and massacres undertaken by South Africa against neighboring states and the South African people will not diminish the determination of the ANC in the fight against apartheid.

Economic Adviser Jacinto Veloso Visits Portugal

For Maputo and Lisbon reportage on the visit by economic adviser Jacinto Veloso to Portugal, including his meeting with Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares and his interview with *EXPRESSO*, see the Portugal section of the 14 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

NAMIBIA

RSA Disengagement Seen Excuse To Strengthen 'Junta'

MB131029 Lusaka Voice of Namibia in English 1130 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Namibian independence question has reached a very critical dimension. It is therefore very important to each and every Namibian to critically analyse and encounter all the (?cynical) efforts being practiced by the Boer regime. Just recently the South African racist regime has announced a pull-out of its forces from Angola as one way to start implementing the United Nations resolution on Namibia leading to the independence of that territory which South Africa ruled for many years in defiance of the United Nations and against the will of the people of that country.

At the same time, it is surprising to note that the racist regime's announcement did not materialize to this day. As a result, the Namibian people are continuing to suffer at the hands of the racist South African soldiers. There is hardly a sign of peace after the announcement. The racists are still committing crimes against the people of Namibia as well as those of Angola. This is an unbelievable situation, because the principal theme of the South African announcement was the immediate military disengagement with emphasis on the (?end) of war in southern Africa.

South Africa did not only announce this because of its kindness. The fact is that the regime is also feeling the pinch financially and militarily. The move is again characterized by the fact that South Africa is no longer prepared to shoulder the tremendous achievements by SWAPO diplomatically. The South African announcement coincides with the signs of growing domestic dissent about the war which has cost hundreds of South African lives during the past 17 years of intensive war against the People's Liberation Army of Namibia [PLAN], SWAPO's military wing.

It must also be noted with enthusiastic [words indistinct] that during these years of hardship the regime has spent a lot of money in maintaining its military in Namibia as well as the main tenance of the country's economy. Namibia's economy has been fluctuating for some time now because the regime's economic installations are sabotaged by PLAN. The living standards of whites have dropped uncompromisingly. Many are said to have abandoned their homes and fled the country to unknown destinations to escape this situation. This is in itself a tremendous victory to the liberation forces of Namibia, because this state of affairs will lead to the realization of racist South Africa of being unable to put the prevailing situation under its control.

Ironically, South Africa is or has been trying to conceal the real picture of what is happening in Namibia from the outside world. As the war has undergone changes in its scope and intensity, so has the situation deteriorated in our country. The year 1983 witnessed two dramatic and collective happenings. On the one hand, racist South Africa has turned the territory into its military garrison, while on the other, PLAN fighters have entrenched themselves in the country effectively. As a result of PLAN's effectiveness, the enemy has now become very suspicious even of its own men in its Army. Police in other administrative institutions have been rounded up on suspicion of being [words indistinct] the ruling clique in Pretoria.

The actions of our liberation army have caused insecurity and (?disappearances) among the die-hard colonial settlers in Namibia. Within the operational areas, fear has overpowered both the white oppressors and their black collaborators. In this regard racist soldiers are scattered like swarms of ants in nervous mood, and their unhappy frames of mind are noticeable. It is not only the war which has brought this semblance of hell on earth for the oppressing forces. The whole country is in a state of uncontrolled war between the forces of oppression and that of liberation.

Nevertheless, what is currently unfolding inside Namibia is more than the writing on the wall for racist South Africans. Yet the regime in Pretoria neither wishes to remove [words indistinct] nor does it seem to be in the mood to accept the right [word indistinct] lessons therefrom. It must be interpreted that South Africa seems intent on pursuing a process marked with blood. As the occupationist regime has opted for that, we have no alternative than to hit back. As a matter of fact, the racist announcement of military disengagement must be regarded as an excuse for the time being while they are trying to adopt another strategy to continue strengthening their military junta in southern Africa. On the other hand, it is meant to evade the decolonization process which is [words indistinct] that of oppression, domination, and all the evils (?suffered nationally) in Namibia day after day.

SOUTH AFRICA

Gen Malan: Seychelles Mercenaries Employed by SADF

MB140622 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1446 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 13, SAPA — The minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, today released information confirming that the mercenary team that attempted the 1981 Seychelles coup had included members of the South African Defence Force.

Replying in writing to a question put by Mr Philip Myburgh (Progressive Federal Party, Wynberg), Gen Malan said some of the accused in the case of the State vs Hoare "were or are employed" by the SADF.

Mr Myburgh asked for further details, but the minister said he did not "deem it in the interest of the persons concerned and for security considerations, also not in the public interest, to disclose the information."

Deputy Foreign Minister Leads Delegation to Portugal
MB131303 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] A delegation led by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, has left for the Portuguese capital, Lisbon, to attend talks with government officials from Mozambique and Portugal on the Cahora Bassa agreement. The talks will be held tomorrow and Wednesday. The delegation includes the director general of mineral and energy affairs, Mr S.J.P du Plessis, the deputy directors general of foreign affairs, Mr P.R. Killen, of industries and commerce, Mr C.F. Scheepers, and of finance, Mr G.P. Croeser. The senior general manager of ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission], Mr I.D. van der Walt, will also attend the talks.

Commerce Minister Warns Against Computer Smuggling
MB131952 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The minister of industries and commerce, Dr Dawie de Villiers, says people who try to use the Republic as an undercover country to smuggle computer equipment to countries like Russia cannot expect sympathy from the South African Government. Speaking in the second reading debate on the Import and Export Control Amendment Bill, he referred briefly to remarks by certain members about the movement of computer equipment to foreign countries via the Republic. Dr de Villiers said he hoped the investigations regarding allegations to this effect would be completed soon. Introducing the bill, he said import control was an essential instrument for effective action in exceptional circumstances.

Newspaper Editor Acquitted of Security Violation
MB131300 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The editor in chief of *THE STAR* newspaper, Mr Harvey Tyson, has been found not guilty in his personal capacity of contravening the Internal Security Act. However, a Johannesburg magistrate's court found the holding company of *THE STAR* newspaper, the Argus Publication Group, guilty and the group was fined 100 rand.

The case arose following the publication of a statment made by Mr Olive Tambo, head of the banned ANC. The statement was published on 6 September last year. Mr Tyson appeared in court in his personal capacity as editor in chief of *THE STAR* and as the representative of the Argus Publication Group.

Student Dies After Clash With Police at School
MB131235 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1221 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 13 SAPA — A teenage girl died in the Kalafong Hospital near Pretoria today after violence broke out at the D.H. Peta High School in Attrideville township.

A spokesman for the police public relations division said police were called to the school after pupils boycotted classes. The pupils then stoned the police while officials and the school principal were holding discussions, he said. "In the process, three vehicles of the SA police were damaged and one policeman was struck by a stone. He was not injured. Three pupils were injured when tear smoke was used to disperse the pupils and restore order. Several pupils were admitted to the Kalafong Hospital for treatment, and one black girl died in hospital. The cause of her death is not yet known." Police were investigating, he added.

Earlier, the senior superintendent of the Kalafong Hospital, Dr C. Joubert, said eight other pupils were treated for tear gas inhalation. Four had been discharged and four were being kept under observation.

Stone-throwing flared in Atteridgeville last Wednesday after most of the township's high school pupils began boycotting classes a month ago. The Department of Education and Training said last week three high schools had been closed "until further notice."

The pupils have said they will not return to classes until their demands have been met. These include:

— The unconditional re-admission of pupils not re-admitted when schools opened;

— The abolition of "excessive" corporal punishment; and

— The abolition of the prefect system and the introduction of a students' representative council system.

Students Go 'on Rampage'
MB140638 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0544 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 14, SAPA — A group of about 300 chanting schoolchildren went on a rampage yesterday, stoning a principal's house and police vehicles in Atteridgeville, Pretoria. At about 9 pm the chanting youths marched through the streets singing "freedom songs."

The youths — who are believed to be pupils of the D.H. Peta High School where a 13-year-old girl died yesterday after violence broke out — marched to the house of the principal, Mr D.L. Molepo. Apparently a police car passing near the house was also stoned by the mob. Another police vehicle had to make a quick turn to avoid the stone-throwers.

According to neighbours, Mr Molepo and his family had gone into hiding and were not home when their house was stoned. All the front windows of the house were damaged. The mob was singing: "Molepo and Baly" (apparently a teacher at the school) and "police have killed our colleague." They then marched westwards, eyewitnesses said, to another teacher's house. The D.H. Peta High School was the fourth school to be closed in the Atteridgeville/Saulsville area since class boycotts began earlier this year.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Congratulates Chernenko on Election

MB131930 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has expressed delight at the election of Konstantin Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In his message congratulating Mr Chernenko, whose election was announced today, the president said that the Soviet leader's rich experience in home and international affairs will enable him to steer the Soviet Union to its determined goal.

President Kaunda described the Soviet Union as Zambia's ally in asking the world for human dignity, freedom, peace, self determination, and national independence, and hailed its consistent support for the southern African liberation struggle. Dr Kaunda said the Soviet commitment to these ideals had been especially manifest in the case of the struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa against colonialism, apartheid, and other offshoots of imperialism. The president hoped the Soviet Union's [word indistinct] cooperation in Zambia, it continued to grow stronger for the mutual benefit of the two countries.

Mr Chernenko's election as general secretary of the CPSU follows the death of former leader, Mr Yuriy Andropov, last Thursday. Party Secretary General Mr Humphrey Mulemba is leading a high-powered Zambian delegation to late President Andropov's funeral, which will take place tomorrow.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Finds British Resettlement Aid Inadequate

MB130852 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has expressed concern at the procedure through which the government must (?draw the) 30 million dollars offered by the British Government for the national resettlement program. Comrade Mugabe expressed the concern when he addressed members of the Harare ZANU-PF [word indistinct] yesterday as part of country-wide [words indistinct] tour.

The prime minister said the amount offered is inadequate and pointed out that the government [words indistinct] to raise 50 percent of the price of any land which is acquired. Comrade Mugabe said it is unfair that many of the white farmers who are expecting payment did not pay anything for the lands they are occupying [words indistinct] Zimbabweans. Comrade Mugabe said the government will seek some other way of redistributing the land to enable those without land to build a decent life for themselves.

Minister Cites Need for Common Regional Strategy

MB140752 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] The minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, says a common political orientation is a major requisite for the success of regional cooperation. Comrade Shamuyarira said SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] member countries enjoy this advantage, as it has been formed on a political foundation laid down by the frontline states in support of the liberation struggles in southern Africa and to reduce dependence on racist South Africa. The minister made the remarks when he officially opened a joint 5-day workshop of the African Association of Political Science and the Canadian Political Science Association in Harare yesterday. He said the success of regional cooperation also requires a common industrialization strategy, adding that this means looking at the economies of the participating countries as one entity and distributing industries and factories accordingly. Comrade Shamuyarira said the competitive nature of most African countries' economies is hindering regional integration on the continent. The minister noted that other problems impeding regional integration in Africa include the general backwardness of the countries' economies, tariff and trade barriers created to protect the economies against cheaper products from neighboring countries, and the general poverty of many countries.

Romanian Trade Panel, Ministry Officials Arrive

MB130835 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] A 12-man trade delegation from Romania, including four government officials, arrived in Harare last night to discuss the increased economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. The leader of the delegation, Comrade Ion (Ghenea), who is the general director [title as heard] of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, said they would like to prepare for a joint government commission on economic cooperation to be held in Bucharest, Romania, later this year.

Peoples Militia To Be Deployed in All Districts

MB130908 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The secretary for defense, Comrade (Jens Chitawuro), says the newly formed Peoples Militia will be deployed in all of Zimbabwe's 55 districts to counter dissident activity. Addressing the Catholic Youth Association on defense and national security in Harare yesterday, Comrade (Chitawuro) said militia forces would report the presence and movement of dissidents to the regular forces. He said as ears and eyes of the people, the Peoples Militia is the grassroots of the defense as a [words indistinct] while living and working with the people engaged with dissidents. Comrade (Chitawuro) said the government has issued security alert radios to help farmers react more effectively to the threat of dissidents in affected areas.